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WEINBERGER PRESS CONFERENCE ON GENEVA TALKS HIT

LD191219 Moscow TASS in English 1201 GMT 19 Jul 83

[Text] Moscow July 19 TASS -- TASS observer Ivan Ablamov writes:

The Washington administration is resorting to all kind of subterfuges in order to fool the public and push through its programme of arms build-up. At yesterday's press conference United States defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger tried once again to depict matters as if the Reagan administration supposedly displays flexibility at the Geneva talks, wants arms reduction and parity.

Meanwhile the facts furnish evidence of the opposite. At those talks the United States holds an ossified, lopsided position aimed at upsetting the established parity, at continuing the strategic arms race, including through new channels. The Reagan administration obstinately refuses to hold talks on the main principles of equality and equal security, striving for military superiority.

As for the show of "flexibility", the United States wants this way to impose positions which have nothing in common with the limitation of arms. When the Reagan administration needed it, for instance, in addition to intercontinental ballistic "MX" missiles to ensure the deployment of "midgetman" missiles, it expressed its readiness to increase the earlier proposed level for the deployment of land and sea-based ballistic missiles. Behind the imaginary "flexibility" there is a desire to open one more channel for the strategic arms race. How did Washington try to depict as "radical" the proposal to establish a ceiling of 5,000 warheads on strategic missiles of the USSR and the United States. But this "flexibility" concealed the desire to achieve a sharp reduction in Soviet strategic systems, especially forming their basis intercontinental ballistic missiles, while simultaneously not reducing but even further increasing to the utmost the American systems. [sentence as received]

Circumventing this ceiling, the Pentagon wants to deploy thousands of cruise missiles of various types of basing. Rejecting a comprehensive method of limiting and reducing all strategic arms the United States is pressing for setting up a separate category of strategic bombers. The purpose is to fix their many-fold superiority in this type of strategic delivery vehicles on which air-based long-range cruise missiles would be installed.

On the whole, the American approach would lead not to a lowering but to a raising of the level of nuclear confrontation between the USSR and the United States, and Washington would have many more warheads on ballistic and cruise missiles as it has now on strategic delivery vehicles.

The Reagan administration obstinately rejects the equitable understanding proposed by the Soviet Union on the basis of a comprehensive approach, under which all strategic delivery vehicles would be limited and reduced in their sum total and all nuclear warheads would be counted within the framework of the agreed ceiling.

It is in vain that Washington is turning things upside down. The United States has not abandoned its attempts to legalise, under cover of talks, its unprecedented arms race.

TASS: UPCOMING U.S. ELECTIONS COLOR GENEVA TALKS

LD152312 Moscow TASS in English 2024 GMT 15 Jul 83

[Text] New York July 15 TASS -- The Reagan administration is not at all interested in attaining constructive results at the Soviet-American negotiations on limitation and reduction of strategic armaments and conclusion of a relevent agreement in that sphere. The approach of the White House to the problem is prompted by obviously transient considerations. This is the conclusion of the ABC television company. It stresses that Washington does not intend to give up its demands, which are deliberately unacceptable to the USSR.

The U.S. actions at the Geneva negotiations, the television company believes, are of an obvious political character. Next year will be the year of presidential elections and Reagan is fully aware of that. And meanwhile White House public opinion specialists are compelled to admit that ever greater numbers of Americans stop believing that Reagan is sincerely interested in reduction of armaments.

Most of American specalists in the sphere of disarmament, the ABC points out, link the obviously ostentatious activity of the White House in the sphere of restruction and reduction of strategic armaments with the President's election plans. Such an insincere approach is prompted by purely transient considerations.

MX DEBATE: SENATE HESITATES ON 'PEACE AGENDA'

LD181944 Moscow World Service in English 1300 GMT 18 Jul 83

[Text] The United States Senate is reported to be bogged down in a debate over the MX missile. Opponents of the missile did not permit a final vote on Saturday. Our observer Igor Dmitriyev makes this comment.

The MX missile is one of the weapons systems debated by the Senate as patt of a military spending bill worth $200 billion. The Reagan administration scored a number of victories. One of them was the decision to release $130 million to produce new chemical arms known as binary nerve gas. Frustrated by the flow moving debate President Reagan said in his weekly radio address from Camp David that if only Congress would approve the MX system our agenda for peace will be strengthened even further.

It it's all that simple, that is, if new weapons help arms control, why are there so many lawmakers who oppose the 10-warhead MX? Most probably there is a growing feeling of being in peril, of being locked in a vicious circle from which there is no breaking out. In 2 and 1/2 years since it took office the Reagan administration did nothing to promote arms control. Instead it had damaged relations with the Soviet Union as much as it could. Both sets of talks in Geneva are marking time. The U.S. proposals at these talks are absolutely unacceptable to the Soviet Union. As THE NEW YORK TIMES put it in its recent editorial, the Reagan administration has been demanding the total restructuring of Soviet forces in exchange for a few American reductions.

Given its record, there is every reason to doubt that the administration is sincere about arms control if it puts peace and security in direct proportion to military spending. About two decades ago the United States had an eight to one advantage over the USSR in nuclear weapons. We caught up. Only then it became possible to talk and sign arms control agreements.

Today the administration wants to break away again. But why deceive the world public and its own people by saying that arms control talks will be made easier if America surges ahead in nuclear arms? As the past showed, there will be another period of catching up without any constructive talks. Parity and like security are the only principles to conduct them.

The Senate appears to be split over the MX missile. Supporters say it will promote arms control. Opponents claim that it's a first strike weapon and a threat to national security. In other words, the senators don't know yet which way to vote. There is a man in the administration who does know which way the United States will go. He is Assistant Defense Secretary Richard Perle. According to him, even if an arms control agreement is reached with Moscow the United States will still go ahead with the MX missile, the B-1 bomber, the Stealth bomber, the Trident II submarine and its new missile. Now how does this sound for a so-called peace agenda mentioned by President Reagan in his latest radio address?

COL GEN CHERVOV DENIES USSR'S 'MISSILE MONOPOLY'

AU181300 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 15 Jul 83 p 6

[Interview given by Colonel General Nikolay Chervov to APN military commentator V. Morozov: "An Agreement Is Still Possible; The Missile Monopoly: Who Is Laying Claim to It?" -- place and date not given]

[Text] [Morozov] The West is spreading a thesis, according to which the USSR has a "monopoly" in intermediate-range nuclear missiles. Supposedly, it wants to maintain this "monopoly" in the future as well. How would you respond to this claim?

[Chervov] The thesis about a so-called missile "monopoly" of the USSR has been invented by the American side. The USSR has never had any "missile monopoly" nor does it have it today. Let us look at the facts. The United States brought its intermediate-range missiles to Europe in the years 1954-1958. These were the Matador, Mays, Thor, and Jupiter missiles. Even earlier, since 1948, it had been deploying in Europe hundreds of aircraft carrying intermediate-range nuclear weapons. All these weapons, which began to be called "forward-based devices," were directed against the Soviet Union. The doctrine which these devices were ensuring was called in Washington the doctrine of brinkmanship. By the end of the fifties, the Soviet Union did not have any intermediate-range missiles.

Who, then, had the first missile "monopoly" in Europe? It was the United States. At the beginning of the sixties it then deployed in Europe large groups of the destabilizing, solid-fuel Pershing I mobile missiles with a range of about 800 km. Soon thereafter, Great Britain and France equipped themselves with sea-based missiles. At the same time, the potentials of the American submarines' ballistic missiles were greatly enhanced. Immediately thereafter, they were handed over to NATO for use.

The USSR had to develop devices for its own defense. These were the SS-4 and SS-5 devices, which it deployed in the years 1959 to 1961 on its territory. Their number was equivalent to that of the United States' and NATO's nuclear weapons in Europe.

Facing a growing nuclear threat to its own security and to that of its allies, the Soviet Union had to take steps toward modernizing its intermediate-range missiles. The replacement of the outdated SS-4 and SS-5 missiles by SS-20 missiles did not change the strategic situation in Europe: the total number of Soviet missiles did not increase, but even decreased; the nature of their designated tasks did not change, and their combat potentials, too, remained essentially the same. Also the two sides' correlation of forces in intermediate-range nuclear weapons remained at the same level. Even today, the SS-20 missiles merely represent a counterbalance to the intermediate-range nuclear devices of the United States and the NATO countries in Europe.

[Morozov] What could you say about the alleged future "missile monopoly" of the USSR in light of the proposal of Y.V. Andropov to achieve a balance between NATO and the USSR both in intermediate-range carriers (missiles and aircraft) and in the number of warheads?

[Chervov] This fabrication of American propaganda is off the target. The USSR has agreed not to have more missiles than Great Britain and France. So where is there any Soviet "missile monopoly"? It simply does not exist. What exists are merely the slap-dash attempts of the United States to justify, under the phony pretext of a balance in intermediate-range missiles, the deployment of its Pershing-II missiles and missiles with a flat trajectory in Europe.

The references to the need to "rearm" Europe with new American missiles have nothing in common with the actual security needs of the West European countries. What is involved are attempts of the United States to gain military supremacy over the USSR and its allies. Speaking about a monopoly, it is precisely the American side which would like to preserve the prerogative to have its nuclear weapons deployed in the vicinity of Soviet borders, which is a strategic factor for the Soviet Union. It would not only like to maintain this unjust monopoly but to strengthen and increase it. In his talks with the West German Chancellor H. Kohl, Yu. V. Andropov said that "the United States would like to get into a monopoly position by deploying near the USSR nuclear weapons capable of hitting targets deep in our territory while the USSR does not and, according to American logic, must not have an equivalent potential anywhere near the United States."

The claims of the United States and NATO to gaining military supremacy must not be fulfilled. Against the American program of deploying new weapons stands the program of the Soviet Union's retaliatory measures. However, there is a possibility of avoiding this dangerous development of events. It is simple. The new American missiles will not be deployed -- and the corresponding Soviet devices will not be deployed either. In the interest of peace and security, it is necessary to surrender one's plans on both sides.

[Morozov] On 14 July, another round of talks on limiting nuclear arms in Europe ended in Geneva. What are the results of these talks?

[Chervov] There are not any results. The United States is blocking the talks. It does not want to seek a mutually acceptable agreement. As before, it is demanding of the USSR unilateral disarmament and, at one and the same time, preparing the deployment of its missiles.

Ask the American side, where are its proposals to reduce intermediate-range nuclear devices? There are not any. And, in general, what have we been hearing of the United States in the 1 and 1/2 years of the talks? Nothing but inexhaustible questions and demands what the Soviet side must still do.

The United States itself did not deem it necessary to suggest anything new, except for its empty "zero" and the fraudulent "interim solution." One cannot seriously anticipate an agreement when the goal of the talks is not to reduce nuclear weapons but to deploy new American missiles in Europe. Such an approach can by no means be called constructive.

[Morozov] Is it possible under these conditions to reach an agreement?

[Chervov] In his talks with the West German Chancellor H. Kohl, the representative of the Soviet state Yu.V. Andropov said that before the American missiles begin to be deployed, an agreement is still possible. The Soviet proposals constitute a realistic path to solving this problem. The USSR is in favor of a complete equilibrium of the two sides in Europe -- in missiles, aircraft, and warheads. This should be, inasmuch as possible, at a lower level than now. When this will be used as the point of departure, an agreement will be possible. In their joint statement adopted in Moscow on 28 June, representatives of the countries of the socialist community called on the NATO countries to support efforts to prevent that the possibility of such an agreement ceases to exist.

U.S., USSR START DELEGATIONS MEET 19 JUL

LD191218 Moscow TASS in English 1150 GMT 19 Jul 83

[Text] Geneva July 19 TASS -- The delegations of the USSR and the USA held a plenary session here today at the talks on limiting and reducing strategic arms.

PRAVDA EDITORIAL COMPARES TREATMENT OF THIRD WORLD

PM192220 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Jul 83 First Edition p 1

[Editorial: "An Important Factor of World Politics"]

[Text] One fundamental trait of the modern world is the growing role of the Asian, African, and Latin American countries which have freed themselves from colonial and semi-colonial dependence. Imperialism's colonial system in its classic form has been effectively eliminated. The group of developing countries now includes more than 100 independent states with a population of over 2 billion.

Not so long ago they represented the backward and oppressed "periphery" of imperialism, but now they are playing an increasingly important role in international affairs both in politics and economics. The developing countries constitute an actual majority in the United Nations. Many of them are members of the Nonaligned Movement, whose influence on world politics is commonly acknowledged. Several regional associations have appeared, whose significance extends beyond the bounds of geographical zones and continents.

In the economic sphere the developing countries' successes are also impressive. In 30 years their overall output has increased 4.5 times, and in the last decade they surpassed the Western states for the first time in terms of per capita production growth rate. The developing countries' share of world trade has increased. This is due not only to the sharp increase in the price of fuel in the seventies but also to the acceleration of industrialization processes. Nevertheless the burden of the colonial era and of social backwardness inherited from the past is too great to be shed in one or two decades. The gulf between the industrially developed capitalist and the developing states is still considerable. For instance, per capita incomes in the former group of countries average 11-12 times greater than in the latter.

The liberated states present an impressive but many-sized picture, and their economic, social, and cultural levels differ. As the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum noted, the processes taking place in them are complex and varied. The capitalist system is established in some of these countries, but the aggressive policy of supremacy and diktat pursued by the imperialist powers contradicts their objective interests. In their effort to overcome economic backwardness, the developing countries need equal international cooperation and lasting peace. Many of them see the widening of ties with the socialist community as a means of strengthening their independence.

Naturally, the Soviet Union's closest relations in the former colonial world are those with the countries which chose the socialist orientation. "We are united with them," Comrade Yu. V. Andropov noted, "not only by common anti-imperialist and peace-loving foreign policy goals, but also by common ideals of social justice and progress. We also recognize, of course, the difficulties posed by their situation and by their revolutionary development. Indeed, it is one thing to proclaim socialism as a goal, but it is another to build it."

A certain level of production forces and of culture and social consciousness is needed to be able to attain this goal in practice. In the end progress can only be achieved through the labor of the people of these countries and their leaders' correct policy.

In recent years the Soviet Union has accumulated considerable experience in cooperation with the developing states. It embraces the political and economic spheres, culture and interparty ties, assistance in strengthening defense, and other spheres. Historical experience has shown that the USSR's support creates favorable conditions for strengthening independence and repulsing imperialist aggression.

As far as it is able our country is promoting the economic improvement of the developing countries. The USSR's cooperation with former colonial and dependent countries is growing so fast that it has become one of the most notable phenomena of present-day international life. Soviet trade with the developing states reached the figure of R16.9 billion in 1982, having increased more than 150 percent since 1975. With our assistance the countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America had constructed 1,7000 industrial and other national economic projects by the beginning of the eighties, mainly in the state sector, which helps to strengthen the nucleus of an independent national economy.

Our cooperation is equal and mutually advantageous. In exchange for exports and credits and for economic and scientific-technical assistance the Soviet Union receives from these countries a number of goods which our national economy needs: raw materials, machine tools and metal, tropical fruits, textiles, footwear, medicines, and so forth. Coproduction is acquiring increasing significance, particularly in the construction of the kind of enterprises whose output interests both sides. Such is the character of cooperation between an industrially developed power and young liberated states -- an example of truly just relations in the economic sphere and a real contribution to the struggle for a new international economic order.

The capitalist states of the West, especially the United States, still try to treat the developing countries primarily as sources of raw materials and superprofits and as markets for the sale of their products, shifting onto them the burden of economic chaos and the arms race and endeavoring to draw them into the orbit of their military strategy.

The socialist community counters imperialism's course with a policy of equal cooperation. The statement by the recent Moscow meeting of leading party and state figures of seven socialist states contains, in particular, a proposal to the NATO members on the mutual reduction of military expenditure so that the funds thus made available can be spent on economic and social needs, including those of the developing countries' people.

The USSR's and fraternal countries' cooperation with the developing states objectively strengthens the anti-imperialist front and serves the interests of detente and social progress. Soviet people wholeheartedly support this policy pursued by our party.

SHULTZ ADDRESS TO ANZUS MEETING CRITICIZED

LD191720 Moscow TASS in English 1547 GMT 19 Jul 83

[Text] Moscow July 19 TASS -- TASS commentator Gennadiy Gavrilenko writes: At the annual session of the ANZUS council in Washington the U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz made assertions on "growing Soviet threat" in the area of the Pacific and Indian Oceans, the assertions traditionally made by the Reagan administration. According to the AFP, he tried to incline the partners in the bloc for more active participation in militaristic preparations in that vast region.

Washington has long been seeking the territories of Australia and New Zealand to be turned into a springboard for actions of American Armed Forces not only in the Pacific, but also Indian Oceans. George Shultz managed to get from Australian and New Zealand representatives confirmation of their "devotion" to contractual obligations within the framework of the pact and consent for the further use of military bases and structures on the territory of those countries by American combat ships and planes, including strategic B-52 bombers. The United States refused to give a promise to notify the Governments of Australia and New Zealand on the presence of nuclear weapons abroad these planes and ships.

While talking about "threat from the north" the Pentagon continues feverishly building up its military presence in the western part of the Pacific and in the Indian Ocean. The United States constantly has about 150,000 soldiers and seamen in that vast area of the world. More than 100 American military bases and structures are located there. These include such militaristic complexes as the network of U.S. naval and air bases on Guam and Okinawa and also big Clark Field and Subic Bay in the Philippines, bases in South Korea, on islands of Micronesia, in Australia, and Diego Garcia in the Indian Ocean.

In the past year alone garrisons of those numberous bases and military structures were increased by 12,000 men, and the U.S. Seventh Fleet was replenished with modernised missile carrier battleship "New Jersey" equipped with Tomahawk nuclear-capable cruise missiles and the newest nuclear aircraft carrier "Karl Vinson".

The Pentagon did not give up its plans to turn the Association of South East Asian Nations [ASEAN] into a military bloc under the U.S. aegis, which would enable the Pentagon to take under control the important international lane linking the Pacific and Indian Oceans.

With a view of further militarisation of the Indian Ocean, the basin of which was announced by the Pentagon as one more "zone of U.S. vital interests" Washington as far back as in 1978, unilaterally froze negotiations with the USSR on demilitarisation of the Indian Ocean; it hampers in every way realisation of the proposal of the countries of the region that the Indian Ocean be turned into a peace zone.

Therefore, George Shultz's unfounded assertions on some "Soviet threat" in the Pacific and Indian Oceans is yet another attempt to lay the blame at somebody else's door, and Washington resorts to that every time to justify the buildup of its military presence in differnet regions of the world.

IZVESTIYA HITS ANTI-SOVIETISM AT WPA CONGRESS

PM191531 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 16 Jul 83 Morning Edition p 4

[Correspondent L. Stepanov dispatch: "Psychiatry or Psychosis?"]

[Text] Vienna -- The Seventh World Psychiatry Congress is being held by the World Psychiatry Association [WPA] in Vienna. The week-long work of that international organization, which represents dozens of scientific institutions, could be of great significance for mankind.

The speakers have been noting with alarm the increasing number of psychiatric disorders, particularly in developed Western countries, connected with the intensification of exploitation, social disorganization, and the unprecedentedly prolonged unemployment which now affects 35 million people. The speeches also express concern at the arms race that is being unleashed and which could lead to an insane destructive war.

At this complex time, however, the association is in danger of being split through the fault of certain politickers. The Soviet Union, a great power which has made a colossal and inestimable contribution to science and is well-known to all for its humane initiatives for mankind's good, is not taking part in the congress' work. The reasons for its refusal to participate in the congress' work are well-known. They are based on the unhealthy atmosphere which has taken shape in recent years because of the presence in the associations's leadership of people whose interests are far from scientific. They are directing all their energies into fuelling hostility and hatred toward the USSR and the other socialist countries.

As far back as the previous WPA congress in Honolulu 5 years ago, certain U.S. and British representatives of national associations submitted a provocative draft resolution, compiled from CIA "materials," which slanderously accused the Soviet Union of "abusing psychiatry for political aims." That forgery caused indignation among the majority of participants in the Honolulu congress and the draft resolution failed. However, the provocateurs did not rest there.

At a session of the WPA General Council before the present congress began, at several press conferences, and then at the congress itself in the Hofburg Palace, many scientists justifiably criticized what has been happening recently within and around the association. They protested bluntly at the ill-intentioned split of the world psychiatrists' association and appealed for its former unity to be restored -- before it is too late.

Given such clearly pronounced feelings, the WPA General Council reviewed the notorious Hawaii declaration. Certain dubious provisions in it are retained but it has not been ruled out that delegates will object to them at the congress. That is precisely how matters stand with the appeal to the Soviet Union, the CSSR, and Bulgaria to resume work in the WPA. The resolution was adopted by a majority of votes at the General Council and will undoubtedly be supported by the majority at the Vienna congress. However, those same provocateurs and saboteurs have succeeded in pushing through their own addendum. It says: The WPA would welcome the Soviet Union's return to the association if..."the Soviet Union abandoned those same 'abuses,'" the "information" on which was supplied by U.S. and British subversive centers.

The near future will show in what final form the decisions will be adopted. It all depends on what prevails: psychiatric science or anti-Soviet psychosis.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA ON CHAD EVENTS, BRIGHT STAR

PM191348 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 17 Jul 83 First Edition p 3

["Military-Political Review" by KRASNAYA ZVEZDA international observer V. Vinogradov: "Escalation of Interference"]

[Text] The subject of Chad has been constantly present in the African and world press recently. Fierce fighting has again flared up in that African country, located in the very center of the continent. The fighting began in northern Chad and is gradually moving southward, in the direction of the capital, Ndjamena. The struggle is being waged by detachments under the leadership of Goukouni Oueddei, chairman of the Transitional Government of National Unity and leader of the Chadian National Liberation Front (Frolinat), against the troops of Hissein Habre, head of the present Ndjamena regime.

Chad, a former French colony, proclaimed its independence in 1960, but the country's people were not able then to embark on building a new life. Tribal, religious, and social contradictions -- the result of the former colonialists' "divide and rule" policy -- led to military confrontation. A protracted civil war began, exacerbated by the interference of outside forces. It has now been going on for 17 years. As a result, the economy is in ruins, the population lives in poverty, and the number of deaths is growing.

Measures have been undertaken more than once to stop the military operations in Chad. In 1979 a Transitional Government of National Unity was set up, headed by G. Oueddei. It took a series of steps to stabilize the situation in the country and restore the economy and proclaimed a course of nonalignment and of strengthening Chad's independence. But this turn of events clearly did not suit Western neocolonialist circles.

Last year the United States and its West European and African partners managed to bring about the overthrow of the Transitional Government of National Unity. Hissein Habre's rebel grouping was installed in power.

G. Oueddei, chairman of the Transitional Government of National Unity, was forced to leave Ndjamena and withdraw to the north of the country with the forces loyal to him. After reorganizing and rearming his detachments, G. Oueddei resumed military operations on 22 June 1983, giving the order to storm the city of Faya-Largeau (800 km from Ndjamena). In the opinion of experts, this city is an important strategic point since it controls the only road leading to the south of the country.

In the course of stubborn fighting Faya-Largeau changed hands four times, but eventually Habre's troops were forced to abandon it. Building on their success, the Frolinat detachments continued to pursue the enemy, and at the end of June Habre admitted that his troops had retreated 1,000 km south of Faya-Largeau. In the first few days of July, the armed forces of the Transitional Government of National Unity, stepping up the offensive in the center and the northeast of the country, took another three important points -- Fada, Oum Chalouba, and Kalait.

The taking of these points enabled G. Oueddei to concentrate his forces in the direction leading to the city of Abeche -- a key strategic position of Habre's troops on the way to the country's capital. In a few days that city also fell. Habre announced general mobilization.

The loss of the city of Abeche severely undermined the positions of the head of the present Ndjamena regime. As the newspaper L'HUMANITE noted, this meant that all the roads by which, in the event of a total defeat, Habre's units could have retreated to Sudan -- as happened in 1980 -- to regain their combat capability there with Western help, were cut off. Habre's forces made fierce counterattacks and at the cost of great losses were able to regain control of Abeche.

The current events in Chad, and particularly the military successess of the Transitional Government of National Unity, literally caused a commotion in a number of Western capitals. From the very first days of the resumption of fighting, Washington started giving military aid to the Habre regime. At the start of the battle for Faya-Lageau M. (Ali Adoum), the Habre government's charge d'affaires in the United States, declared that he is maintaining "constant contact" with official representatives of the American Administration. And in the second week of July, U.S. Defense Secretary C. Weinberger stated in an interview for the French television company TF-1 that the United States, which has helped Chad before, is prepared to give it assistance in future too.

Paris has reacted particularly "painfully" to events in Chad. Here, as the French newspapers noted, there are still "many who suffer from acute nostalgia," while "right-wing forces urge intervention in Chad." An "air bridge" was rapidly set up, by which hundreds of tons of military freight are shipped from France to Ndjamena. Incidentally, it was the weapons supplied by France which helped Habre's troops to regain control of the city of Abeche. This gave M. al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Libyan revolution, grounds to state in an interview for the newspaper LE MATIN that France, by supplying arms to Chad, is only "pouring fat on the fire."

According to the newspaper LE QUOTDIEN DE PARIS, the French Government, stepping up its interference, has already sent about 30 military specialists to Chad. Among them are servicemen of the First Parachute Regiment of the Marines, as well as reservists from a number of paratroops units of the French special services. Moreover, as THE NEW YORK TIMES reported, officials in Paris do not exclude the possibility of sending regular French troops to Chad.

What Paris has not yet made up its mind to do openly has already been undertaken by Zaire, which is ready to fulfill blindly the instructions of the Western neocolonialists, on which it is slavishly dependent. First the Mobutu regime sent to Chad 250 of its commandos, trained by French advisers to carry out special operations, as well as a unit of Italian-made Macchi assault aircraft and two American-made C-13 military transport aircraft. Even then, the African press noted that the United States and France, which give Kinshasa military and financial aid, were behind its decision. "Zaire's interference," the newspaper ADDIS ZEMEN warned, "increases the risk that the internal conflict in Chad will grow into an international one." The danger of the internationalization of the Chad events was also pointed out by the OAU, which called on African states to refrain from interfering.

Nonetheless, Zaire did not heed these warnings, and began shipping a new contingent of its troops to Chad, consisting of 1,750 officers and men. As the Libyan agency JANA noted, Kinshasa took this step on direct orders from Washington and Paris, which paid for this large-scale operation.

For what purpose are these acts of foreign interference being undertaken? It is not all that difficult to understand. Certain Western powers and their African accomplices are trying to impose a neocolonialist order on the people of Chad and want to turn the territory of that sovereign state into a new bridgehead for the struggle against the African peoples' freedom and independence. Here the West is attracted not least by Chad's geographical location, which would enable it, if necessary, to threaten most of the continent's states. "Purely internal conflict in Chad," a TASS statement published on 13 July says, "threatens, through the fault of Western powers, to turn into a serious seat of international tension. That would lead to the further exacerbation of the already dangerous situation in the world."

The Soviet Union resolutely condemns the escalation of imperialist interference in the internal affairs of the Republic of Chad and wholly supports the OAU's efforts to secure a peaceful settlement of the situation in that country. The military involvement of Western powers in Chad's affairs accords only with the interests of imperialist forces which are trying to create confrontation situations in Africa and kindle conflicts between the continent's countries in order to achieve their own selfish goals, which have nothing in common with the African peoples' interests.

Chad, which has been torn apart by internal contradictions for many years, has now become the target of undisguised interference from imperialist countries. But there are also other targets for such interference by imperialism's ultrareactionary forces. Everything indicates that the appetites of the United States and its NATO allies are growing. They are clearly seeking to transfer the flame from the hotbed of tension in Central Africa to other parts of the continent. The list of such efforts includes Washington's unbridled anti-Libyan campaign, the doubling of American military aid to Sudan and Kenya over a short period, and the transformation of the Somali port of Berbera into a strong base for American naval forces on the east coast of Africa.

In these militarist preparations by Washington, a special place is assigned to the Bright Star-83 maneuvers. It has been reported that they will take place in August and September on the territory of three African states -- Sudan, Egypt, and Somalia -- and also Oman. Even when the Pentagon was only announcing the forthcoming large-scale militarist demonstration, it caused an extremely negative reaction in Africa. "Preparations for Armed Aggression," "Militarist Rehearsal for Interference," "Rapid Deployment Forces will Appear on African Soil" -- headings like these appeared in newspapers published in Tripoli and Addis Ababa, Algiers, and Dar es Salaam. The reaction could hardly have been expected to be otherwise. After all, it is a question not only of the biggest military maneuvers ever held by the United States in that part of the African Continent, but also of their openly interventionist thrust.

This year's Bright Star maneuvers will be the third of their kind. The previous ones were held in 1980 and 1981. The Pentagon attaches extremely great significance to these "war games," because they give the American Armed Forces the opportunity to gain experience of combat operations actually on African soil. The Pentagon seeks to use this opportunity 100 percent and more. Thus in the course of the Bright Star-81 maneuvers, B-52 strategic bombers took off from their bases in the United States, crossed the Atlantic, and inflicted "bomb strikes" in the region of the Egyptian-Libyan border. Then American landing forces also crossed the Atlantic, landing at Egyptian military bases.

The scenario for the Bright Star-83 maneuvers envisages an even more extensive military program. As AP has reported, 5,500 American officers and men from the Rapid Deployment Force will take part in the combat exercises ion Egyptian territory alone. Let us recall that since January this year these interventionist troops have been under the specially created U.S. "Central Command" (Centcom). It is instructed to keep in its sights 19 independent littoral states in the northwestern part of the Indian Ocean, 6 of which are located in Africa. At the same time more than 1,000 American Marines will land on the Somali coast. And in Sudan there will be exercises of special U.S. troops which will rehearse "antiguerrilla warfare" methods.

The Pentagon states frankly that the forthcoming maneuvers have the aim of rehearsing collaboration between subunits and units of the Rapid Deployment Forces, which are intended for armed interventions in the planet's so-called "hot spots." Moreover, Egypt's territory will become a testing range for American B-52 strategic bombers and F-16 and FB-111 fighter-bombers, which will simulate attacking strikes on the enemy, as well as AWACS planes.

Commenting on Washington's decision to hold large-scale maneuvers with the participation of the Rapid Deployment Forces, the Ethiopian Foreign Ministry noted in a special statement that the maneuvers are fraught with the danger of further stepping up tension. By organizing such an impressive show of strength at a time when dramatic events are unfurling in the central part of the continent -- in the region of Chad, in southern Africa, and in the Near East -- the American Administration seeks to extend its interference in the affairs of independent African countries and tries to channel the development of events in a direction which accords with the aims of Washington's overall global strategy.

REAGAN'S ARMS CONTROL COMMITTEE DENOUNCED

LD200856 Moscow TASS in English 0810 GMT 20 Jul 83

[Text] Washington July 20 TASS -- The Reagan administration spares no effort in a vain attempt to convince the world public opinion that it is really "interested" in arms control.

A special group to maintain permament contact between the White House and U.S. negotiators in Geneva has been set up on the President's orders. The group gathered for its first meeting Tuesday where President Reagan briefed the members of the group, instructing them to publicise in every way his allegiance to arms control.

It is absolutely obvious that the special group has been set up for purely propaganda purposes which have nothing in common with the task of reaching early and constructive accords in the Geneva negotiations. The make-up of the group commands instantaneous attention. It includes mainly officials from the Department of Defense, the Joint Chiefs of Staff and the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency which is now headed by Kenneth Adelman, himself a prominent hawk and a bitter opponent of arms control.

U.S. WAGING 'ECONOMIC WAR' ON ALLIES, OTHERS

LD181654 Moscow TASS in English 1340 GMT 18 Jul 83

[Text] Moscow July 18 TASS -- TASS news analyst Ivan Ablamov writes:

A new blow has been dealt to the hopes of U.S. allies and developing countries that Washington would cut interest rates, which are strangling their economies. Alan Greenspan, former chairman of the presidential economic council and Reagan's chief unofficial economic adviser, and Henry Kauffmann, a leading Wall Street expert, said on U.S. television yesterday that interest rates would remain high under the incumbent administration. Greenspan did not rule out another rise of 1-2 per cent in interest rates, while Kauffmann noted the fact that as a result of tougher U.S. credit and financial policies, another rise in interest rates on certain types of short-term credits had begun in the United States, as a result of which the dollar had risen on the world money markets.

In this way, despite their support for Washington in political and military fields, the leading U.S. allies have failed to secure from the White House concessions in the economic field. Conversely, Washington is escalating its "economic war" against Western Europe, Japan and the developing countries, with the latter suffering the gravest losses.

Economic war, the French weekly LE MONDE DIPLOMATIQUE wrote, means the soaring dollar which in 1982 held back economic growth in France by 0.9 percent, pushed up inflation by 3.5 percent and detracted from the trade balance 57 billion francs.

According to THE TIMES OF INDIA in 1981-82 the developing countries suffered enormous losses of about 70-90 billion dollars as a result of increasing interest rates and dropping raw materials prices.

Prospects for the future are similarly overcast. According to reports of the Organization for Economic Cooperation for Development and experts of the Europarliament, the tendency for economic stagnation in the Common Market will remain at least for the next three years. In the longer term these countries face the possibility of 'irreversible recession'. One of the major causes of this decline, economists believe, is American trade and financial policy. LE MONDE of France pointed out recently that the "old world", suffering economic losses, is seriously worried by the fact that the West European countries are looking about equally poor in the face of U.S. competition.

Washington is doing everything possible to subvert the economy of Western Europe, fearing in its heart of hearts that a united strong rival can appear, as THE NEW YORK TIMES put it.

The United States uses increased interest and dollar rates not only to attract capital from across the ocean but also to hamper investment in production in Western Europe. Imposing restrictions on imports, as recently was the case with speciality steel, and invading the traditionally West European markets in third countries, Washington tries to impair West European foreign trade. In so doing the Reagan administration sets an example of hypocrisy and double dealing: Making pledges of 'solidarity' as was the case in Williamsburg, it immediately tries to trip its partners in the economic field. It is symptomatic that the United States has stepped up its pressure on West European countries and Japan at a time when those countries are trying to take measures to pull out of economic recession. What cannot be denied is Washington's consistency in its efforts to subvert its major rivals.

U.S. 'YELLOW RAIN' ALLEGATIONS 'SLANDEROUS'

LD182041 Moscow TASS in English 2001 GMT 18 Jul 83

["Slanderous Inventions Won't Work" -- TASS Headline]

[Text] Moscow, July 18 TASS -- Askold Diryukov, a TASS news analyst, writes:

The U.S. Administration wasted a lot of money and effort when trying to convince the world that the Soviet Union was using chemical weapons in South-East Asia. All of these attempts have proved to be futile. The 'samples' brought have been checked by biochemists of a Harvard University laboratory headed by Dr Matthew Meselson, a former consultant of the White House, the Pentagon and other governmental institutions in charge of chemical and biological weapons. He drew the conclusion that those were not chemical toxic agents, not the "yellow rain", which as the U.S. Administration alleged, is "sprayed over South-East Asia from planes of the communist countries but",...bee droppings.

Stunned by the conclusion made by a prestigious American scientist, they in Washington quieted down for a while. But only for a while. At the present time they decided to resolve that problem from another ends: try and discover what has never been discovered in South-East Asia and in another part of the Asian Continent -- Afghanistan. It has been decided not to stint money for that aim. The NEWSWEEK journal writes that "Afghan freedom fighters" and participants in the special groups sent into Afghanistan, are expected to supply such samples that would produce the desired results.

There can be no doubt that Afghan "freedom fighters", that is hired murderers, who, as they themselves repeatedly admitted, get a fixed pay for the head of each killed supporter of the government, will try to do that this time again.

There is also no doubt that among the terrorists being sent into Afghanistan there will also be representatives of "special groups". This was once Washington's practice in South-East Asia, for example in Laos. And yet there is no doubt that the instigators of the slanderous campaign against the USSR and its allies are in for the same inglorious end in Afghanistan as was the case with the "yellow rain" invention in South-East Asia.

But even such an end would, apparently, suit the book of some people in Washington. They in the Pentagon believe, for example, that the outcry around non-existent "proofs" that the Soviet Union is waging a chemical war plus the propaganda allegations that the USSR is developing new chemical weapons, will bring about the desired results for the U.S. administration and compel the congress to appropriate new funds for military purposes. This is precisely what happened last week at the U.S. Senate, which approved appropriations for the production of binary rounds, a new type of chemical weapons.

PENTAGON 'EARNESTLY' DEVELOPING BEAM WEAPONS

PM191422 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 17 Jul 83 First Edition p 3

[TASS report under general heading "Following a Militarist Course"]

[Text] New York, 16 Jul -- The United States has embarked in earnest on the creation of beam weapons, THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR reports. On the secret "firing range number 300" of the Livermore National Laboratory, which fulfills Pentagon orders for the development of sophisticated types of armaments, a powerful beam device has already been built. Tests will begin at the end of the summer. The possibility of creating beam weapons, the newspaper notes, has been studied for approximately 25 years in the United States. But the Pentagon's research has increased to the present level since President Reagan published a program for taking the arms race into space, making it clear that money for this will not be grudged.

The experimental device on "firing range number 300," whose construction cost $55 million, is one of the first practical steps to put Reagan's dangerous program into practice. In the current fiscal year, as U.S. Under Secretary of Defense R. DeLauer stated at hearings in Congress, the administration intends to increase appropriations for the creation of space arms systems to $2 billion. This is as much, according to PBS television, as has been spent for these purposes in all the previous years. In fiscal 1984 the administration plans to spend $2.6 billion on the implementation of Reagan's program and in 1985, -- $3.1 billion.

U.S. SENATOR CITES USSR'S PLAN TO BAN SPACE ARMS

LD160545 Moscow TASS in English 2051 GMT 15 Jul 83

[Text] Washington July 16 TASS -- Charles Percy, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee of the U.S. Congress, and Senators Alan Granston, Claiborne Pell, Charles Mathias, Paul Tsongas, and Larry Pressler have submitted a draft resolution to the Senate for consideration. The draft resolution demands that President Reagan take immediate steps towards achieving a treaty between the USA and the USSR on banning the testing, production and deployment of weapons of any kind in outer space. The draft resolution also envisages the introduction of an immediate bilateral moratorium on the tests of anti-satellite weapons in space.

Speaking in Congress, Senator Paul Tsongas (Democrat, Massachussetts), drew the legislators' attention to the series of important initiatives taken in this field by the Soviet Union. He said that way back in 1981 the USSR submitted at the United Nations a draft treaty banning the deployment of weapons of any kind in outer space. The senator said that the need for such a treaty was pointed out in the recent letter to a group of prominent U.S. scientists and public figures by Yuriy Andropov. The senator stated that the Soviet Union is ready for negotations.

PRC-U.S. NUCLEAR TECHNOLOGY TALKS CONCLUDE

PM191421 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 17 Jul 83 Second Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Contacts Will Continue"]

[Text] Washington, 16 Jul -- American-Chinese talks on the United States' making nuclear technology available to China have ended here. Although no agreement was officially concluded, the agencies note that the sides intend to continue such contacts.

MOSCOW CRITICIZES U.S. ARMS SALES TO TAIWAN

OW200528 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1600 GMT 18 Jul 83

[Shakov commentary: "A New Blow to China's Sovereignty" from the special program "The Struggle Between Two Lines in the World's Political Arena"]

[Text] The U.S. press often supports the U.S. Government's decisions. Such is the case with the ever-increasing arms sales to Taiwan. According the THE WASHONGTON POST, the recent decision in this connection conforms to the U.S. strategic objectives in Asia. THE NEW YORK TIMES contends that the actual U.S. arms supplies to Taiwan will be $200 million more than the officially announced $53 million. Our station commentator Shakov has the following comments on the consequences of Washington's arms sales policy:

The commentary says: The ever-increasing U.S. arms supplies to Taiwan represents a new blow to China's sovereignty. The decision contradicts the Shanghai Communique that brought about diplomatic relations between China and the United States. In addition, it is incompatible with the communique on U.S. Secretary of State Shultz' visit to Beijing. All these documents state in unequivocal terms that Taiwan is part of the People's Republic of China. This shows that all contacts between Washington and Taipei should be carried out by China's central government.

While visiting Beijing, Shultz even committed himself to phasing out military assistance to Taiwan year by year until all arms sales are cut off. But what we have actually witnessed is that Washington can renege on its commitments at any time and take crude actions to interfere in the affairs of sovereign countries, thus posing even greater threats to the security of these countries.

Among the arms supplies to Taiwan are the latest types of fighter aircraft and bombers, which are offensive weapons, and guided missiles of all kinds. All will agree that in supplying these military weapons to Taiwan, Washington is completely confident that these military weapons will not be used against Japan, South Korea or the Philippines.

Meanwhile, there is another fact that merits our attention. While increasing its military supplies to Taiwan, Washington has also decided to increase its military assistance to Honduras and El Salvador and its spending for further military involvement in El Salvador by 20 to 70 percent. Washington views equally all its crude actions that interfere in the affairs of sovereign countries and openly displays its imperialist hegemonist ambitions toward the various countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America. The Soviet Union, together with all peace-loving countries, resolutely denounces this policy of the U.S. ruling clique. The Soviet Union is opposed to Washington's interference in the internal affairs of all countries and to its activities to instigate conflicts and aggravate tension all over the world.

AFGHAN OFFICIAL CITED ON TALKS WITH PAKISTAN

PM191145 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 14 Jul 83 First Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Showing Goodwill"]

[Text] Kabul, 13 Jul -- DRA deputy foreign minister G.S. Yuresh has made a statement to the BAKHTAR News Agency in which he dwelt on certain aspects of DRA foreign policy and on the results of the Afghan-Pakistani talks held in Geneva via D. Cordovez, the UN Secretary General's personal representative.

During these talks, G.S. Yuresh pointed out, the sides gave particular attention to discussing the question of halting external interference in the DRA's affairs and the nonresumption of such interference in the future. A measure of progress was achieved at the talks. In line with the principles of the DRA's foreign policy and in order to achieve a political settlement of the problems by negotiation, the Afghan delegation showed goodwill, realism, and the necessary flexibility. A step forward may be said to have been taken at the meeting. If the present round of contacts proceeds unimpeded, it may be possible in the near future to hold direct talks between Afghanistan and Pakistan toward the achievement of an early settlement of existing problems. The DPA deputy foreign minister said that, with a view to continuing this process and broadening contacts with circles in the countries involved, the UN Secretary General's representative is to visit Kabul, Islamabad and Tehran in the near future in order to achieve greater mutual understanding in the next round of talks.

G.S. Yuresh stressed that, from the very start of contacts between the DRA and Pakistan under various pretexts, the forces of imperialism, headed by the United States, have been trying to create obstacles for them. Graphic evidence of this is provided by the expansion of weapons deliveries to the Afghan counterrevolution and, in particular, by U.S. Secretary of State G. Shultz's visit to Pakistan, during which he visited a training camp for Afghan counterrevolutionaries in Peshawar. All these things point to the fact that U.S. imperialism is bent on continuing its undeclared war against the people of Afghanistan, fanning tension in the region, and making various efforts to oppose the achievement of success at the talks between the DRA and Pakistan.

G.S. Yuresh pointed out that, despite the subversive activities of imperialism and reaction, the DRA will continue its peaceful efforts to settle the problems over Afghanistan and to establish and consolidate goodneighborly relations with neighboring countries, thus helping to ensure peace in the region.

DRA PROVINCIAL GOVERNORS DISCUSS PLENUM RESULTS

PM191040 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Jul 83 First Edition p 5

[Own correspondent V. Baykov dispatch: "Governors' Seminar"]

[Text] Kabul, 10 Jul -- A seminar of governors of Afghan provinces devoted to the results of the 11th PDPA Central Committee Plenum and to social and economic problems has been held here.

S.A. Keshtmand, member of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the DRA Council of Ministers, who addressed its participants, pointed out that governors are plenipotentiary representatives of the country's government and that the provinces' economic achievements largely depend on their activeness.

USSR-HUNGARIAN INTERGOVERNMENTAL TALKS CONTINUE

Kremlin Talks on 19 Jul

LD191113 Budapest MTI in English 1017 GMT 19 Jul 83

[Text] Moscow, July 19 (MTI) -- Hungarian-Soviet intergovernmental talks which are to centre on the issues of economic cooperation of the two countries started in the Kremlin Tuesday.

The Hungarian delegation is headed by Gyorgy Lazar, member of the HSWP [Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party] Political Committee [PC] and chairman of the Council of Ministers; and includes Ferenc Havasi , member of the Political Committee and secretary of the Central Committee; and Jozsef Marjai, member of the Central Commitee and vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers. The Soviet delegation is headed by Geidar Aliyev, member of the CPSU CC Political Committee and the first vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Soviet Union, and includes Vladimir Dolgikh, alternate member of the CPSU CC Political Commiteee and secretary of the Central Committee, Nikolay Rizhkov, secretary of the CPSU CC, and Nikolay Talyzin, member of the CPSU CC and vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers.

At the same time as the intergovernmental talks, members of the Hungarian party and governmental delegations started discussions on topical international issues.

The Hungarian delegation includes members of the HSWP Central Committee Matyas Szuros, secretary of the CC, Peter Varkonyi, minister of foreign affair, and Sandor Rajnai, ambassador of the Hungarian People's Republic to the Soviet Union.

The Soviet delegation is headed by Andrey Gromyko, member of the CPSU CC PC, the first vice-president of the Council of Ministers of the Soviet Union and minister of foreign affairs, and includes members of the CPSU CC Konstantin Rusakov, secretary of the CPSU CC and Vladimir Bazovski, ambassador of the Soviet Union to Hunary.

The parties are to survey cooperation of the two parties and governments in the international field, and issues of the international communist and workers' movement.

Kadar-Andropov 19 Jul Talks

LD191835 Budapest MTI in English 1747 GMT 19 Jul 83

[Text] Moscow, July 19 (MTI) -- As we have already reported, Janos Kadar, the first secretary of the HSWP CC and head of the Hungarian party and governmental delegation on an official friendship visit to the Soviet Union, held talks with Yuriy Andropov, the secretary-general of the CPSU CC and president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Soviet Union, in the headquarters of the CPSU Central Committee, Tuesday.

The talks went off in a comradely atmosphere. Janos Kadar informed Yuriy Andropov on how the tasks defined by the 12th HSWP congress are realized and Yuriy Andropov informed Janos Kadar on how the tasks defined by the 26th CPSU congress are realized in the Soviet Union. They discussed steps taken to speed up intensive economic development, broaden socialist democracy and increase the well-being of the people.

Janos Kadar and Yuriy Andropov were pleased to note that the relations of the two fraternal parties and countries develop successfully. They pointed out that conditions were favourable for promotion of fruitful cooperation between the Soviet Union and the Hungarian People's Republic on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism.

Guarantees for that are -- it was pointed out in the discussion -- the shared interests of the Soviet and Hungarian peoples, the strengthening relations of the HSWP and the CPSU their mutual confidence and the identity of their views on the pivotal questions of our age. The two politicians decided to promote exchange of experience on party work and strengthen inter-party relations on all levels.

Janos Kadar and Yuiry Andropov stressed the need for unfolding the enormous potentials inherent in socialism and utilizing its historical advantages over capitalism, and making more effective the ideological and training activity of the fraternal parties in the struggle against bourgeois ideology hostile to the new order.

The two sides spoke of continuous efforts to consolidate cooperation in all fields, in close connection with the joint work done in the Warsaw Treaty and the CMEA. It was noted that, in light of the scientific and technical achievements in the world at large, promotion of socialist economic integration was important. A top-level CMEA economic meeting is to promote that aim.

Discussing world affairs Janos Kadar and Yuriy Andropov voiced serious concern over increase in international tension, which is the result of attempts by the U.S. and militarist circles in NATO to tilt the military balance of power in Europe and elsewhere. The two politicians confirmed in this context: It is their firm decision to concentrate efforts on realizing the action programmes defined in a meeting in Prague of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty and a meeting in Moscow on June 28, 1983 of party and state leaders of the fraternal countries. These programmes seek elimination of the threat of war and easing of international tension.

The two politicians stressed: in the interest of improving international relations international solidarity must be strengthened, the communist and workers' parties should broadly cooperate to counter the aggressive and repressive policies of imperialism and promote struggle against arms race and for the defense of peace.

The talks of Janos Kadar and Yuriy Andropov went off in a cordial and friendly atmosphere Mutual understanding marked the talks over all issues discussed.

Andropov, Kadar 'Final' Meeting

LD200827 Moscow TASS in English 0740 GMT 20 Jul 83

[Text] Moscow July 20 TASS -- Yuriy Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and other Soviet leaders had today a final Kremlin meeting with Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, and members of the Hungarian party and government delegation he leads.

The delegation has been staying in Moscow since Monday on an official friendship visit at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR and the Council of Ministers of the USSR.

Gromyko Meets Varkonyi, Zuros

LD191303 Moscow TASS in English 1245 GMT 19 Jul 83

[Text] Moscow July 19 TASS -- A meeting was held in the Kremlin today between member of t Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, First Deputy Chairman of the Council of

Ministers of the USSR, Foreign Minister of the USSR Andrey Gromyko; Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Konstantin Rusakov; and Secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Matyas Zuros and member of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, Foreign Minister of the Hungarian People's Republi Peter Varkonyi.

An exchange of opinions on perfecting the forms of inter-party links between the CPSU and the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party applicably to topical tasks, set by the Central Committees of the two fraternal parties, was held during the talk which passed in a warm and comradely atmosphere. The two sides emphasized the importance of cooperation in the sphere of ideology. Some concrete measures of further development of inter-party cooperation and mutual action in ideological and cultural spheres were outlined.

In discussing international problems the two sides reaffirmed once again the unity of the Soviet Union's and Hungary's approach to appraisal of the present-day situation in the world and expressed their determination to persistently work for reduction of the level of military confrontation, for limitation and cessation of the arms race, particularly nuclea arms race, and for disarmament, for constructive negotiations to be held for the purpose. The stand of the Soviet Union, the Hungarian People's Republic and other Warsaw Treaty member states found its expression in the joint statement dated June 28 this year.

The sides expressed confidence that it is possible to attain mutually acceptable accords on these questions if these are based on strict compliance with the principle of equality and undiminished security of the sides.

The sides also held an exchange of opinions on questions pertaining to the European security, the situation in the Middle East and some other topical problems of mutual interest.

Gorbachev Meets Havasi

LD200616 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1730 GMT 19 Jul 83

[Text] Comrade Gorbachev, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, had a meeting today with Comrade Havasi, member of the Politburo and secretary of the HSWP Central Committee. In the conversation, which passed in a cordial, friendly atmosphere, there was a discussion of several questions of implementing the agrarian polic of the two parties and of further development of Soviet-Hungarian cooperation in the agro-industrial complex.

Bilateral Economic Contacts

LD191253 Moscow TASS in English 1241 GMT 19 Jul 83

[Text] Moscow July 19 TASS -- Geydar Aliyev, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR; Vladimir Dolgikh, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Nikolay Ryzhkov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; and Nikolay Talyzin, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR; have had a meeting with Gyorgy Lazar, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party (HSWP), chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic; Ferenc Havasi, member of the Political Bureau of the HSWP Central Committee, secretary of the HSWP Central Committee; and Jozsef Marjai, deputy chairman of Hungary's Council of Ministers.

During the conversation there was an exchange of views on questions of Soviet-Hungarian relations. Special attention was given to the state of bilateral economic contacts.

It was pointed out with satisfaction that cooperation in this field between the USSR and Hungary develops successfully. Reciprocal goods turnover grows in a balanced way, and a long-term program for the development of specialisation and coordination of production for the period ending in 1990 is being implemented.

Fundamental questions of further development of economic relations in the period of 1986-1990 and for a more distant perspective were considered. The sides emphasized the importance of further deepening economic cooperation for the solution of the tasks of the present stage of communist and socialist construction. It was stressed by both sides that while coordinating the national economic development plans of the two countries for the coming five-year period it is essential to pay due attention to deepening production coordination and to introducing new advanced forms of cooperation in the fields of the economy, science and technology. The positive role of the Soviet-Hungarian inter-governmental commission for economic, scientific and technical cooperation in the elaboration of bilateral integration activities was noted.

The sides expressed the striving to continue to promote the socialist countries' cooperation within the framework of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance and fuller utilization of the possibilities of the international socialist division of labour.

The conversation passed in an atmosphere of fraternal friendship and mutual understanding.

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A protocol on extending for another five-year period the agreement on cooperation in the field of the production of alumina and aluminium, which is of much importance for the development of the Hungarian economy, was signed.

The document was signed by Nikolay Talyzin and Jozsef Marjai.

Communique Adopted

LD201037 Moscow TASS in English 1026 GMT 20 Jul 83

[Text] Moscow July 20 TASS -- A meeting of Soviet leaders and the visiting party and government delegation of the Hungarian People's Republic was held here today. It was attended by Yuriy Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, and other leaders of the USSR and Hungary.

Summing up the results of the talks, Yuriy Andropov, Janos Kadar and other negotiators highly assessed the wide-ranging discussion of questions of communist and socialist construction, bilateral cooperation and the international situation, held in the spirit of mutual understanding and trust.

Mutually useful was the sharing of experience in the solution of tasks confronting the CPSU and the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party in putting the economy on a more intensive path of development, in improving the political system of socialist society, in ideological and educational work and in activities in the foreign policy field.

It was unanimously noted that Soviet-Hungarian relations were developing successfully and dynamically in line with the interests of the peoples of the two countries. The party and state leaders of the USSR and Hungary expressed the determination to continue to deepen consistently cooperation in all spheres of life of society, to tap more actively and to a fuller extent the existing possibilities in that field.

It was stated with satisfaction that during the talks the sides had reached new accords on the further development of contacts and exchange of experience between party and state bodies, public organizations, work collectives, on intensifying interaction in the sphere of ideology, and on improving and expanding economic and scientific-technical cooperation.

The conviction was expressed that the visit would become a new step along the road of strengthening the community of fraternal socialist countries, and a contribution toward their stronger unity which acquired special significance in the current international situation.

The two sides agree that it is necessary to continue to step up the efforts to carry out the action programme, put forward by the allied socialist states, for easing international tension and removing the danger of war. This programme offers a realistic alternative to the imperialist course toward a political and military confrontation.

The participants in the talks reaffirmed their solidarity with the peoples fighting for their independence and sovereignty and their readiness to continue to work consistently to increase the cohesion of the international communist and workers' movement.

The meeting, which took place in a cordial and comradely atmosphere, brought out again a complete identity of views on all the questions discussed.

A joint Soviet-Hungarian communique, to be published in the press, was agreed upon.

NEPSZABADSAG Previews Visit

FM191521 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 19 Jul 83 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Guarantee of Constructive Labor"]

[Text] The official friendly visit to the Soviet Union by a party and government delegation of the Hungarian People's Republic headed by J. Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, will become yet another outstanding event in the history of relations between the two fraternal countries. It will serve to strengthen the inviolable friendship between the CPSU and the MSZMP and between the Soviet and Hungarian peoples in the interests of the cause of peace and socialism, the MSZMP central organ NEPSZABADSAG writes in an editorial.

The Soviet Union's experience in the building of developed socialist society, the newspaper notes, is enormously significant and exerts a stimulating influence on the development of world socialism. This was the case in the past, and this is how it is now, when the Soviet people are confidently marching forward along the road mapped out by the 26th congress of their Leninist party.

The constantly strengthening friendship with the USSR, the main bulwark of peace and detente throughout the world, and the Hungary's membership of the Warsaw Pact Organization provide a guarantee of the Hungarian people's peaceful and constructive labor.

The USSR visit by the Hungarian party and government delegation, NEPSZABADSAG points out, is taking place at a time when tension on our continent has increased as a result of the U.S. Administration's political course, the U.S. desire to attain military superiority, and the plans to deploy new nuclear missiles in West European states. Under such conditions, growing significance attaches to joint coordinated actions by the fraternal countries aimed at achieving detente and disarmament. This was emphasized in the speech by Yu. V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, at the CPSU Central Committee June Plenum. The Hungarian people highly assess the Soviet Union peace initiatives, which are dictated by a sense of profound responsibility for mankind's fate and serve the safeguarding of peace throughout the world. A broad response was generated in the Hungarian People's Republic by the constructive proposals contained in the Prague Political Declaration by Warsaw Pact member states and the Moscow meeting of leading party and state figures from socialist countries.

The Hungarian people and the MSZMP, shoulder to shoulder with the Soviet Union and other socialist community countries, will continue to direct their efforts toward safeguarding peace and security on our planet and to wage a determined struggle against the danger of a nuclear war, NEPSZABADSAG stresses in conclusion.

TASS reports this from Budapest.

Delegation Visits Tombs

LD191119 Budapest MTI in English 1026 GMT 19 Jul 83

[Text] Moscow, July 19 (MTI) -- The Hungarian party and governmental delegation headed by Janos Kadar laid wreaths on the Lenin Mausoleum and the Tomb of the Unknown Soviet Soldier, Tuesday morning.

Following the report of the commander of the Kremlin guards, two Hungarian lieutenant-colonels placed the wreath of red and white pinks, roses and cyclamens, with a red-white-green ribbon with the inscription "In eternal memory of Lenin, the leader of the Great October Socialist Revolution -- the party and governmental delegation of the Hungarian People's Republic".

Then the delegation went to the Tomb of the Unknown Soviet Soldier at the wall of the Kremlin, and placed on the tomb, which has an eternal flame, a wreath with the inscription "For the heroes who gave their life for the freedom of the Soviet Union, the liberation of peoples, and the progress of mankind -- the party and governmental delegation of the Hungarian People's Republic."

Finally the delegation saw the parade march of the guards.

The Hungarian accompanied by Konstantin Rusakov, secretary of the CPSU CC; Nikolay Talyzin, member of the CPSU CC and vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Soviet Union; and Vladimir Bazovski, ambassador of the Soviet Union to Hungary.

ADMIRAL GORSHKOV LEAVES FOR GDR ON VISIT

PM191003 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 16 Jul 83 Second Edition p 5

[Unattributed report: "On an Official Visit"]

[Text] Admiral of the Fleet of the Soviet Union S.G. Gorshkov, USSR deputy defense minister and commander in chief of the Navy, left for the GDR for an official visit on 15 July.

Admiral of the Fleet of the Soviet Union S.G. Gorshkov was seen off at the airport by Chief Marshal of Aviation P.S. Kutakhov, USSR deputy defense minister and commander in chief of the Air Force, and other Soviet generals, admirals, and officers. Among the sendoff party was Captain (E. Shtekkel), acting army, navy and air force attache to the GDR Embassy in the USSR.

PRAVDA REPORTS ON GDR ECONOMIC EXPERIENCE

PM181210 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Jul 83 First Edition p 4

[Special correspondent D. Valovoy article under the rubric: "Experience Is Common Property": "Intensification and Indicators"]

[Text] Berlin-Moscow, July -- The socialist community states are conducting an active search for the most rational ways to intensify the national economy. Comrade Yu.V. Andropov pointed out at the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum, there is currently the experience of the socialist development of other countries which demands attentive study, evaluation, and generalization. The plenum proposed making a wider study of all that is best in the fraternal socialist countries' experience.

During our visit to the GDR we met with a number of specialists and economic leaders and talked with them about intensifying the economy and, in that connection, improving planning and the organization of production.

In accordance with the 10th SED Congress decisions, Harald Rost, deputy chairman of the GDR State Planning Commission, said, the development of the intensification of the economy demands the constant improvement of production relations and improvement in the machinery for utilizing economic laws. To this end we periodically conduct economic experiments, in the course of which we verify in practice new management methods and indicators for planning and assessing the work of enterprises and sectors. For a long time, for example, commodity output was the chief indicator for planning and assessing the work of production collectives. The greater its volume with the same production capacities and an unchanged number of workers, the better you work and the higher the production and labor productivity growth rates.

But the volume of commodity output at individual enterprises could increase as a result of a rise in the material-intensiveness of output or an expansion of economically unsubstantiated collaboration leading to double accounting, triple accounting, and so forth. To rule out such phenomena, a few years ago we began using another indicator -- new output -- in addition to commodity output. What is it like? This indicator is determined by means of excluding material expenditure from the factory-plant wholesale price. In other words, this is the cost of wages and the total profit made. The use of the net output indicator results in the removal of interest in increasing the volume of commodity output at the cost of past (embodied) labor, and more favorable conditions are created for saving material resources. In 1982, for example, the volume of commodity output increased 4 percent, while consumption of raw materials and other supplies fell 6 percent. This year's plan shows 4.5 and 9 percent respectively.

"By what indicators is the work of combines and enterprises assessed now?"

Under conditions of production intensification, my interlocutor replied, it is possible to assess the work of combines and plants most effectively only with the help of the system of indicators. For this we use four basic indicators: net output, profit, the volume of the most important types of output, and the export target. But life shows that there are many ways and means to increase profits and, consequently, net output, while failing to fulfill the target for the product list and assortment. Therefore, we intend, H. Rost continued, as of next year, to inform combines via a directive of all the items of output on the basis of which the national economic and sectorial balances are drawn up.

The balanced nature of the national economy is an indispensable condition for improving its economic efficiency. We believe this is one of the chief advantages of the socialist planned system of managing the economy. Therefore, in the event of the plan's underfulfillment in terms of some products, a certain proportion of the enterprise's profits will be removed and transferred to the budget. Thus the fulfillment of the target for the product list and assortment becomes one of the most important indicators for assessing enterprises' work.

In addition to these assessment indicators, we plan for combines the volume of commodity output and the growth of labor productivity, which is determined for comparison and analysis in two ways -- according to both net and commodity output. We also plan for combines production costs per M100 of output being produced with regard to steadily reducing them. The wage fund is calculated on the basis of wage rates with regard to the workers' qualifications and the labor-intensiveness of the output being produced.

My interlocutor went on to speak about the great work being done in the GDR by the central organs, in close cooperation with regional ones, to distribute labor resources and to record and modernize workplaces. The Schwedt initiative is of great significance in this matter.

The essence of the Schwedt initiative, as PRAVDA has already reported, is to produce more output with fewer workers. It is in many respects similar to the Shchekino method, improved with regard to the specific conditions of the development of the GDR national economy. It emerged at the petrochemical combine in the city of Schwedt. During the first 3 years that the initiative was in use at the combine 2,400 workers were released and sent to other important national economic projects. In the current 5-year plan it is planned to release 35,000 workers in the chemical industry thanks to this intiative. Taking into account the great economic effectiveness of this progressive movement, the 10th SED Congress recommended that party and economic leaders employ it in all sectors.

Special staffs to organize the introduction of the progressive initiative have now been set up in the sectors and at combines and enterprises. For the material encouragement of those involved in the Schwedt initiative, 30 to 50 percent of the wages fund that has been saved is left at the collectives' disposal.

Kurt Singhuber, minister of ore mining, metallurgy, and potash, also spoke about the positive influence of the "net output" indicator and the effectiveness of the Schwedt initiative. Previously, in pursuit of a large volume of commodity output, he recalled, it profited enterprises to produce thicker sheets of iron, large-diameter pipes, and heavy-gage wire. In some places irrational collaborative ties were established for the sake of repeat accounting of the cost of semifinished products. The elimination of those phenomena, even while preserving the volume of output of products in kind, has resulted in a reduction in the volume of commodity output. In the quest for more efficient management methods under conditions of intensification our sector was one of the first to go over to working according to net output.

Once, the minister recalled, the director of a combine asked me to send him cast iron imported from the Soviet Union. "Why do you want it? Don't you have enough of your own?" I inquired. He replied: "If I send my cast iron to other plants and work with imported iron, then my volume of commodity output will increase 30 percent and labor productivity will rise accordingly. Is that bad for the ministry?"

I did not agree to it as this sham increase in output in monetary terms would require additional expenditure on loading, unloading, and transport. The director was instructed to build up the pace by increasing production using economized raw materials.

Previously a reduction in the material-intensiveness of output and the elimination of irrational collaborative ties, even while fulfilling the target for the product list and assortment, frequently resulted in a reduction in the volume of commodity output causing a reduction in the growth rates for production and productivity. The transfer to net output has enabled us to eliminate that contradiction. Incidentally, this has promoted the successful introduction of the Zaporozhye metallurgists' experience of work with negative tolerances.

Since going over to work according to net output more favorable conditions have been created for fulfilling economic contracts. For a number of years now, K. Singhuber continued, our sector has been fulfilling 100 percent contracts for the product list and assortment for both export and internal orders. We demand strict observance of the principle: First see to your partner, and then think about yourself!

The Schwedt initiative is being introduced widely in the sector. Thus, according to the plan for a new converter shop, which will be commissioned at the Ost Metallurgical Combine next year, almost 2,500 workers were needed. Where are they to be found? Following the Schwedt initiative, the search is being conducted in two directions: First, a series of organizational and technical measures is being elaborated to enable us to release a certain number of workers while maintaining the same production volume and, in a number of cases, increasing it. Second, the need for workers in the new shop is being cut. A special group of 30 people -- scientists, engineers, designers, and technologists -- set up for this purpose, made an in-depth study of the technology in converter shops at a number of enterprises in socialist and developed capitalist countries. The results of their work surpassed all expectations -- we need just 40 percent of the workers, compared with the original plan.

Interesting experience in improving management methods under conditions of intensification has been accumulated at Mansfeld's Wildhelm Pieck Combine, which is a very large nonferrous metallurgy enterprise. During our visit there we talked with leaders of the production processes and services. Practice has shown, our interlocutors pointed out, that no indicator -- net output and profit included -- can give a clear-cut answer to the question of whether the enterprise is working well or not. This can be learned only be using a system of indicators and comparing and analyzing them.

The use of net output as the basic cost indicator, for example, has a substantial advantage compared with commodity output. Thus, in 1984 it is planned to increase the volume of net output by 12 percent, but commodity output will increase only 4 percent. Why? One of the chief sources of saving raw materials is to produce lightweight, economical [metal] sections and reduce gages and other parameters. Aluminum foil is now being produced with a thickness of 9-11 microns, which will be reduced to 6-7 microns next year, with an aim of 5 microns. Therefore, many types of output negative tolerances are being attained -- which produces a great saving of raw materials. Its comprehensive utilization is being introduced.

Thus, the use of the "net output" indicator creates favorable conditions for reducing the material-intensiveness of output and eliminating irrational collaboration. A reduction in material expenditure does not now artificially create a drop in the growth rates for production and labor productivity. But this is just one side of the coin.

On the other side, we must not permit the said indicator to be overestimated or fetishized. Net output is also a cost indicator: The larger the profit and the expenditure on wages, the greater its volume. The higher the profitability of a product, the more advantageous it is for the enterprise. This means that there is still the possibility of fulfilling and even overfulfilling the target for net output and profit while underfulfilling the target for the product list and assortment. Therefore, the target for production of output in strict accordance with the economic contracts and orders concluded is brought to the fore.

For several years now the combine has been fulfilling its commitments to its clients in full and within the prescribed time. Increasing the volume of net output must not be turned into an end in itself because a reduction in its volume, as well as in the volume of commodity output, can frequently reflect positive aspects of the process of intensifying and rationalizing production.

There is a special bureau for production rationalization at the Mansfeld Combine. Its leader Heinz (Gremblevski) spoke about the work of this bureau, whose specialists elaborate concepts for the more rational utilization of labor and material resources and production capacities. In particular, the "Main Directions for the Rational Utilization of Labor Resources" have been prepared. The implementation of these measures in the last 5-year plan made it possible to release and reassign 3,500 workers, 70 percent of them as a result of scientific labor organization. In the current 5-year plan it is planned to release 4,774 people while increasing the volume of commodity output by 28 percent. It is also planned to save 27 million hours of worktime.

In the course of this work, Kurt (Rudlof), chief of the labor and wages department, who participated in the converssation, said that we attach very great significance to the comprehensive inspection and modernization of workplaces. Where the conditions are particularly difficult we are introducing robots or comprehensive mechanization and making extensive use of computers and microprocessors. Some 80 percent of the workers here are now involved with the Schwedt initiative. Last year 50 percent and this year 40 percent of the saved wages fund has been left o the combine for material incentive. The Schwedt initiative will be introduced in full at the combine as of 1984. In this connection great work is being done to enhance the workers' qualifications.

We recently completed a comprehensive study of workplaces in the administrative and managerial apparatus, K. (Rudolof) continued. Considerable reserves have been brought to light for reducing it and using these specialists on new projects and to strengthen production rationalization services. According to the investigation it is planned to release 1,120 workers from the management apparatus -- 13 percent of their total number. The share of this category of workers has already fallen from 17.9 to 15.9 percent.

Our interlocutors repeatedly pointed out that in their work on production intensification they make extensive use of the experience of the Soviet Union and other fraternal countries, at the same time making the proviso that the successes achieved in the sphere of production intensification and rationalization cannot be grounds for complacency. The resolution of certain questions in the economy, they rightly said, gives rise to new and sometimes more complex problems.

ITALIAN-U.S. MISSILE COOPERATION ASSAILED

PM151519 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 7 Jul 83 First Edition p 3

[V. Pustov "Observer's Notes": "Missiles, the Mafia and Narcotics"]

[Excerpts] Perhaps the most striking example of Italy's involvement in Washington's militarist adventures is its unseemly role in the implementation of the U.S. plan to deploy medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe. This extremely dangerous undertaking is a component of the arms race which is assuming unprecedented dimensions. The United States and some of its allies do not even disguise the fact that the purpose of their actions is to achieve military superiority over the USSR and the Warsaw Pact.

Rome was the first to consent to the deployment of U.S. cruise missiles in Italy, setting an example to other NATO countries which are clearly vacillating. It is planned to deploy 112 cruise missiles in Italy -- more than in any other continental West European country. The Italian Govenrment, like the British Tory Cabinet, was the first to decide to actually start constructing a missile base in the town of Comiso in southeast Sicily.

The first contingent of more than 200 U.S. military experts is already there and equipment is arriving. Construction work and other preparations for setting up the base are in full swing. Moreover, Washington and Rome did not wait for the results of the Soviet-American talks in Geneva on limiting nuclear weapons in Europe. Comiso, the Italian weekly PANORAMA reports, will be the main cruise missile base. Plans have already been drawn up for using them. One plan envisages that at the moment when the decision is taken to "prepare for a possible attack," these missiles, on the transporters which are used as launchers, will leave Comiso for other population centers on the island from which the U.S.-NATO command deems it "convenient" to deliver a first nuclear strike.

In the course of the militarization of Sicily facts are coming to light which do credit neither to the transatlantic guests nor to their hospitable hosts. It is correct to say that once one lot has muscled in, someone else will want to get in on the act. It was the criminal Mafia which swept into Comiso and nearby population centers hard on the heels of the Pentagon soldiery. According to the Italian paper CORRIERE DELLA SERA, the Mafia also "is in favor of the setting up of the missile base."

Organized crime, which is well established all over the West, especially in Italy and the United States, immediately saw the possibility of making a mint out of the forthcoming deployment of the "Euromissiles." It is investing capital obtained through secret machinations and crimes in contracts for the construction of barracks, housing, recreational establishments, and transport and trade amenities associated with the missile base. The Mafia bosses are using threats to force peasants to sell their land quickly for next to nothing. A local work force is needed to construct the base and ancilliary facilities. The Mafiosi control it, setting up an underground "employment exchange."

Through their smuggling operations the enterprising Mafiosi long ago turned the Mediterranean into a transshipment point for narcotics and arms. The former make their way from the Near East to Western Europe and the United States; the latter move in the opposite direction. Now, thanks to the Mafia, the narcotics business is flourishing in the once quiet backwater of Comiso which had never seen crime before. According to the press, several young local people have already died from drugs.

The Italian public is alarmed: Is the so-called "white death" a symbolic precursor of nuclear death? There are grounds for these fears.

Especially in view of the spread of drug addiction among the Yankees in military uniforms, including those whose job involves having a finger on the "nuclear trigger."

So, missiles, Mafia and narcotics.... Priority in this "triad" undoubtedly goes to the U.S. missiles. Their deployment in Italy will inevitably turn the country into the Pentagon's nuclear hostage. To preserve the existing strategic military parity the Soviet Union will have to adopt effective retaliatory measures. The joint statement adopted at the Moscow meeting of the socialist states' leading party and state figures was a serious warning to the advocates of the nuclear arms race. "Proceeding from the interests of peace and their security," the document says, "the states participating in the meeting declare that in no circumstances will they allow anyone to have military superiority over them."

There is yet another sinister side to the militarist policy of the R. Reagan administration and the Italian rulers who are following its lead. Basically it is that behind the propaganda screen of "containment" of the USSR "on a global scale," proclaimed by the White House, one discerns plans for a global confrontation not only with the socialist world but also with the countries which have freed themselves from colonial and semi-colonial dependence and reject the imperialist powers' policy of dominion and diktat. On the false pretext of the "Soviet military threat" the United States is quite deliberately building up its military presence in areas adjoining these countries, particularly in the Mediterranean. Their security is in real jeopardy. This is graphically demonstrated by the armed provocations perpetrated by aircraft of the U.S. 6th Fleet against Libya and the constant threats against it. That is why the intention to turn Italian territory into the Pentagon's nuclear missile outpost should be viewed in the context of military preparations hostile toward the developing countries struggling to establish their sovereignty and to achieve social progress.

There was once an airfield in Comiso. During World War II Mussolini's fascist air force used it as a base for bombing raids on Malta. Now there are more far-reaching plans. The U.S. missiles base at Comiso is intended as a threat to the Soviet Union primarily. But not only the Soviet Union. It must be obvious that Washington has also selected other countries and regions as targets. When you consider that the cruise missiles have a range of 2,500 km, and it is, so to speak, a stonesthrow from Sicily to North Africa (the Strait of Sicily is 150 km wide), it is clear that they can penetrate deep into almost all the North African countries and a number of Near East states.

The conversion of the Apennine Peninsula and Sicily into a springboard for the interventionist U.S. Rapid Deployment Force is viewed with growing alarm in North Africa and the Near East. The Pentagon's desire to wield a "nuclear stick" over the African Continent and the east Mediterranean has not gone unnoticed either. Today, Algier's El Moudjahid warns, aircraft carrying nuclear weapons and flying from U.S. aircraft carriers can reach oil-producing regions, for example, Algeria and Libya, and the countries of the Near and Middle East in a matter of minutes. The U.S. medium-range missiles which it is planned to deploy in Sicily will be an even greater threat to Africa. The U.S. arsenals of nuclear death could easily be used against the national liberation movements of the Arabs and Africans. El Moudjahid exposes Western propaganda's slanderous assertions that U.S. and NATO bases and fleets in the Mediterranean are needed to "offset the Soviet military presence." The Soviet Union, the paper stresses, has no bases in the Mediterranean and is threatening no one.

There are fewer and fewer simpletons in the world prepared to believe the evil anti-Soviet slander designed to justify the insane nuclear arms race.

Even the U.S. General B. Rogers, NATO supreme allied commander Europe, was forced to admit that the militarist plans of the Pentagon and NATO are "unpopular." In an interview with the Italian paper GIORNALE NUOVO he complains that the West Europeans are worried by the prospect of the deployment of the U.S. nuclear missiles and that "it is extremely difficult to persuade them to make the necessary sacrifices.

FRG'S BAHR INTERVIEWED IN MOSCOW ON MISSILES

DW192038 Moscow in German to Germany 1500 GMT 19 Jul 83

[Text] At the end of last week, SPD [Social Democratic Party] armament and security expert Egon Bahr was in Moscow for a brief visit. He informed representatives of the Soviet public, the Soviet state, and specialists on international relations about the latest SPD concepts regarding the FRG's international relations and foreign policy. Prior to the leading Social Democratic politician's departure from Moscow, our correspondent Aleksandr Gulyakovskiy asked him for an interview. Aleksandr Gulyakovskiy reports:

When my colleague of the NOVOSTI press agency, Vladimir Markov, and I entered the first floor of the Moscow Sovetskaya Hotel the visitor had just ended his talk with a Moscow DPA correspondent. We were invited to sit down at a large table on which a dozen different pipes lay before Egon Bahr. How many pipes do you need for a good talk? I asked him jokingly. That depends on how long the talk is, Mr Bahr said and lit the first one. Vladimir Markov and I switched on our tapes:

[Bahr] I think the danger of the arms race is indisputable. I believe it can be said already today that it is impossible to gain more security by the production of more weapons. In my view there also is a growing awareness in international public opinion that new weapons systems may destablize the balance and that moreover there are the important factors of human errors and the failure of systems. This means in brief that mankind from day to day lives more dangerously, and something must be done against it.

[Gulyakovskiy] What can be done against it practically?

[Bahr] The most difficult thing is to change people's way of thinking. Sometimes I am under the impression that we live in a nuclear age and that technology also is marked by the nuclear age, whereas people still think in the categories of the 19th century, meaning, of a time when there was no danger of mankind destroying itself. Before the nuclear age there was still hope that wars are fought and won. Now this is impossible. However, we still think in the categories of the pre-nuclear age.

Even though there are blocs which are antagonistic to each other and were developed against each other, we must realize that we will only live together or die together, meaning, we only have a common security. We are security partners on our globe even though we live in different systems and have different ideologies and belong to different blocs. Regarding the idea of a limited nuclear war, it probably is madness, which does not mean that one would not try it. Yet, it remains madness.

[Markov] One of the most interesting problems for us now is the state of the Geneva negotiations and in this connection your position on the inclusion of the French and British potentials. The Soviet Union cannot afford unilateral disarmament, with NATO's armed forces and NATO's nuclear potentials remaining unchanged. What is your view?

[Bahr] I said earlier that arms control negotiations must not be conducted in a way that one side believes it can secure an advantage for itself. It is my view that the British and French systems exist, and no one can pretend they do not exist. However, I am also aware that only Paris and London can negotiate on them. This would have to be done in direct negotiations between Moscow and Paris and Moscow and London, if these three want to hold such talks. In my view it is inevitable to take them into account in the balance of forces between the East and the West. It can be said that the field on which negotiations are held in Geneva is clear. All factors are clear and all problems are defined. A decision must be made prior to the deployment. It is easier to negotiate before than after deployment.

I do not share the hope of some people who believe things will be easier following the beginning of deployment. It will be more complicated, because we will then negotiate on the basis of the countermeasures announced by the Soviet Union, which means, by the way, that the Soviet side would then increase the number of weapons aimed against Western Europe. Therefore, the situation will not become easier but more difficult. That's why one must concentrate on reaching agreement in a foreseeable time.

[Markov] Comrade Andropov has often said that detente policy constitutes the future. You personally have made a large contribution by furthering this thought. How do you view the present results and the future prospects for detente policy?

[Bahr] I still don't see any alternative to the policy of detente. The contrary would be a policy of tension. Up to what point are we supposed to pursue a policy of tension? To the point that we realize there must be no war. And then we return to the policy of detente. Why such a detour which is very dangerous? By that I mean that in the long run there is no alternative at all to the policy of detente.

[Gulyakovskiy -- continuing his report] Bahr then started knocking out his pipes one after another, hinting thereby that the talk was ended. However, my [word indistinct] colleague asked another question.

[Markov] Mr Bahr, whenever you are in Moscow your political opponents almost always find a reason to attack you, because you talk to Soviet journalists and expound your realistic position to which we don't agree at all. Yet, you can say something. Your opponents blame you for not sufficiently defending-- and I quote -- German interests and for leading the so-called Moscow faction. What is your comment?

[Bahr] Well, I have to live with it, and it doesn't worry me at all. I have a political conviction and a political insight, which is detente policy in the interests of the two states and their peoples. This is not a tactic. Why should I talk differently here than I do at home? I don't have different tongues. I also don't talk differently in America. And I do that, because in the last analysis it is a matter of conviction and conscience. As long as I live or as long as I am politically active, nothing will change about this basic attitude.

[Gulyakovskiy] We thank you very much for this talk.

FRANCE'S MARCHAIS CITED ON RELATIONS WITH USSR

LD192300 Moscow TASS in English 2241 GMT 19 Jul 83

[Text] Paris July 20 TASS -- The French and Soviet Communists stressed in their joint statement two points of prime importance which are capable of infusing all peace champions with an even greater confidence of the outcome of their struggle, Georges Marchais, secretary general of the French Communist Party, stated on Tuesday.

First, our two parties state their resolve to oppose the arms race, particularly the race in nuclear armaments.

The second important point of the joint statement is that both parties, "convinced that concord, friendship and cooperation between the French and Soviet peoples and between France and the USSR serve the cause of peace and security in Europe and all the world," speak in favour of the development of good relations in every field between France and the Soviet Union.

These and other points of the joint statement have given rise to a noisy anti-communist campaign in France, Georges Marchais pointed out. The French Communist Party is being criticized particularly sharply for its agreement that the French nuclear deterrent should be included in the forces of the Atlantic alliance in the overall count of forces in Europe, the secretary general stressed.

Answering to these charges, he said that first and foremost it was necessary to proceed from realities. If one strives to initiate a process of nuclear disarmament in Europe, it is necessary to begin with an accurate count of all the armaments of this type maintained in our continent by both sides.

Should in this case the French deterrent be taken into account? Or should we make believe that it is non-existent?

The answer offers itself: France is a member of the Atlantic alliance and therefore must abide by the commitments stemming from that membership. Moreover, the president of the republic, having signed the Williamsburg declaration, has agreed to define the security of Western countries as "indivisible," which should be considered "on a global basis." To state that the French nuclear deterrent should be taken into account within the framework of that essential count is merely to take into consideration an existing reality, Georges Marchais stressed.

ZIMYANIN MEETS VISITING FRENCH SENATE DELEGATION

LD191937 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1730 GMT 19 Jul 83

[Text] Comrade Zimyanin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, deputy chairman of the Foreign Affairs Commission of the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet, today received in the Kremlin a delegation of the group of Franco-Soviet friendship of the French Senate, which is staying in the Soviet Union at the invitation of the parliamentary group of the USSR. During the friendly conversation Soviet-French relations and some international problems were discussed. It was noted that cooperation in various areas between the Soviet and French peoples serves the cause of peace and security in Europe and all over the world. The sides expressed interest in further improving and strengthening friendship and all-round cooperation between the Soviet Union and France. No small role in this belongs to the parliaments of the two countries.

U.S., GREECE REACH AGREEMENT ON MILITARY BASES

Provisions Viewed

LD152301 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1815 GMT 15 Jul 83

[Text] A report has come in from Athens that a new Greco-U.S. agreement on the status of U.S. military bases on Greek territory has been initialed there today.

Judging by the cables from Athens, Eduard Kovalev, writer on international affairs, notes, the reaching of accord on this agreement is a major success for the Greek Government. Speaking at a news conference today, Prime Minister Papandreou announced that the conditions of this agreement, which was reached only after 9 months of long and hard talks, on the whole make positive sense for Greece. For the first time in the history of Greco-U.S. relations, provision is made for a specific timetable for a withdrawal of the U.S. military bases. It is proposed that they will be closed down at the end of the 5-year period of validity of the agreement plus 17 months which Washington is allowed for dismantling its military installations.

Papandreou called this pledge which the U.S. side was compelled to assume a historic achievement by his country. The U.S. side had to meet another Greek demand, too, regarding a guarantee that the present balance of power in the Aegean would be maintained. The United States pledged not to disturb that balance. The United States also promised to increase military aid to Greece with the condition that the ratio between the levels of its military aid given to Greece and Turkey remain constant. At the same time, Greece has been given the right unilaterally to abrogate the agreement if it considers that the United States has violated its provisions or if the balance of power in the Aegean is threatened.

Analyzing the conditions of the agreement on the status of the U.S. military bases, foreign and Greek observers note that Washington has had to make considerable concessions in order to keep the right to use the bases for another 5 years. This success by the Greek side can be attributed completely first and foremost to the active and energetic struggle by the broad popular masses in Greece against the U.S. military presence in the country. It was that struggle which enabled the Greek Government constantly to maintain a firm position at the talks. Some part was played, too, by the consistent line at the talks which was adhered to by the Greek representatives.

However, despite all this, it must not be forgotten that the bases remain on Greek soil for the time being, albeit for a limited period. They will be, as before, hotbeds of tension and sources of military danger for the surrounding region. It cannot be ruled out that the Americans, while outwardly making concessions, are hoping in their hearts that in the period of more than 6 years during which they will keep their bases, a lot of water will flow under the bridge and the situation may change again in their favor.

There can be only one way out of the situation that has arisen. The broad popular movement against the U.S. military presence in Greece must not slacken. There must be a tireless struggle to rally all the anti-imperialist forces in the country in order not to allow U.S. imperialism to take revenge for its failure today.

Reactions Noted

LD192050 Moscow TASS in English 2047 GMT 19 Jul 83

[Text] Athens July 19 TASS -- An agreement on U.S. military bases in Greece, concluded the other day, is appraised differently in the country because of different approaches to the interests of Greek security. While the government presents this document as a sort of "victory," the left-wing forces, in particular the Communists, point out that despite a number of terms to the benefit of Greece, included in the agreement, the bases remain on Greek soil. This means that they will continue to pose a threat of war and international tension.

It is pointed out here that the United States has only made certain outward concessions in the hope that during the five year term of the agreement the political situation in Greece may change and will better suit Washington.

Harilaos Florakis, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Greece, said in connection with the agreement in Athens that it was obviously at odds with the mandate given by the people to the government, which called for the dismantling of the American bases. If the government insists on the ratification of the agreement, he said, it is very important that it should be put to the people's vote in a referendum.

Florakis said in an interview to the Italian newspaper PAESE SERA: "We Greeks have learned from bitter experience what participation in NATO means for the country. The North Atlantic alliance not only played a role in the installment of the regime of 'black colonels' but also was responsible for the tragedy of Cyprus in 1974. At present the NATO and Washington circles are building up tension in relations between Greece and Turkey with the obvious purpose of keeping both countries under control."

UN REPRESENTATIVES PROTEST RDF MIDEAST EXERCISES

LD191820 Moscow TASS in English 1756 GMT 19 Jul 83

[Text] New York July 19 TASS -- The permanent representatives of Iran, Lybia, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen and Syria to the United Nations organisation have strongly protested against the exercises of the Rapid Deployment Force in the Middle East and Africa planned by the United States for August this year. Their joint letter to the president of the UN Security Council stresses that this action is viewed as direct interference in the internal affairs of the countries in those regions. It will be a serious threat to the security and independence of the peoples and states.

The creation of the United States of the Rapid Deployment Force is part of the policy of the U.S. Administration based on aggression and interference in the affairs of other states under the pretext of protection of their interests, the letter says. Its authors are drawing attention to the fact that the main aim of the above-said force is to establish political and economic hegemony of the USA in various areas of the world, to foment strifes and disputes between states, eliminate regimes which are objectionable to Washington. The existence of that force, the letter says, is a violation of the UN Charter and the principles of international law.

U.S. SEEKING TO 'IMPOSE POSITION' ON LEBANON

LD192233 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1445 GMT 19 Jul 83

[From "The World Today" program presented by political observer Farid Seyful-Mulyukov]

[Text] Today the president of Lebanon, Amin Al-Jumayyil, for the second time since he was elected to the post of head of the Lebanese state last fall, arrives in the United States on an official visit. And in 8 days' time, Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin will be in Washington. In the opinion of American observers, during the course of the talks with Al-Jumayyil and then with Begin, the White House will be trying to find a way out of the deadlock which has befallen American policy over the Lebanese question.

Faith in the United States in the Near East, and their loyalty to their commitments, have been put at stake at the present stage of the development of events in Lebanon, said Lebanese Foreign Minister Elie Salim, who is now in Washington,. There are solid grounds for the scepticism of the head of Beirut's diplomacy with regard to American policy. Lebanon was forced under the barrels of Israeli and American weapons to sign the separate agreement with Israel. At the same time, the American Administration promised the Lebanese Government it would carry out the withdrawal of foreign troops from Lebanese territory. In this agreement the troops of the Israeli aggressors, who had encroached on Lebanese territory and the Syrian troops, who entered Lebanon in 1974 at the invitation of the lawful Lebanese authorities and on a mandate from the Arab League, were virtually put on the same level. Naturally, Syria, as well as broad areas of the Lebanese population, saw this agreement which was imposed by Washington as a crushing one which infringed upon Lebanon's national sovereignty and created a threat to Lebanon's security.

In the same interview with American journalists, the Lebanese foreign minister, Salim, noted that Syria was quite worried about the Israeli-Lebanese agreement since it believes that this agreement entails American presence in Lebanon, and turns a sizable part of Lebanon into a protectorate of Israel.

Only 2 months have passed since this agreement was signed, and Israel has already started to implement its secret plans to partition Lebanon. Israeli troops are to be redeployed to positions in southern Lebanon which are more suitable to Israel. Tel Aviv intends to redeploy its army of occupation south of Beirut, and to consolidate there.

According to a statement by chief of the Israeli General Staff, Levi, Israeli troops will be deployed on Lebanese territory approximately 40km north of the Israeli border. Thus, Israel has evidently decided to implement its old plan to create a so-called "security zone" 40-45 km wide on the territory of sovereign Lebanon. In other words, it is a question of consolidating Israeli occupation on a considerable section of Lebanese territory.

This plan was also agreed with the Washington administration during Secretary of State Shultz' recent visit to the Near East. The American press reported that this was a matter of the realization of one of the secret clauses of the American-Israeli agreement. Israel creates positions in southern Lebanon which are more advantageous for its army, whereas the United States extends its military presence in the country, creating a bridgehead for the Rapid Deployment Forces.

How is Beirut reacting to all this? The Lebanese Government has criticized the Israeli venture of redeploying its forces, realizing that this redeployment is leading to a consolidation of the regime of occupation. But this does not stop the Israeli aggressors and their American patrons. They are continuing to put pressure on the Labanese authorities in order to achieve the implementation of their plans.

Observers in the Arab world feel that during President Amin al-Jumayyil's visit to Washington, the Reagan administration will try to impose its position on the Lebanese side and to smooth over the dissatisfaction of the Lebanese people.

Whether this will succeed or not, will become clear in the next few days. Shultz' recent visit to a number of Arab countries and to Israel, as you recall, brought only disappointment to the White House. This visit, wrote THE WASHINGTON POST, not only confirmed the disappointment at American policy in the Near East, but also emphasized it, since America's policy in that region serves the interests of Israel and leads to a further exacerbation of tension and an infringement of the sovereignty and national rights of the Arab peoples. That is why no temporary measures can drag the Reagan administration's Near East initiative out of this deadlock.

IRANIAN SPORTS DELEGATION ARRIVES IN USSR

NC151020 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1800 GMT 14 Jul 83

[Text] Sports delegations from various countries of the world that have been invited to participate in the eighth Spartakiad of the Soviet nations are arriving in the Soviet capital these days. The Spartakiad will open on 23 July.

At the invitation of the Sports and Physical Education Committee affiliated to the Soviet Council of Ministers, the Iranian sports delegation arrived in Moscow today. Representatives of the physical education and other sports organizations of Iran are among the members of the delegation which is headed by Mr Afsharzadeh, director of Tehran physical education department. Mr Shirazi, adviser to the Iranian physical education organization, and Mr Mani'i, head of the legal department of the organization are also members of the delegation. Mr Afsharzadeh, gymnast and famous Iranian sportsman, holds the diploma of a first rate international referee. A team of Iranian pahlavans [traditional sportsmen] consisting of five members, also arrived in Moscow on the same aircraft. A team of six weight lifters will arrive in Moscow in the near future. The Iranian guests will participate in the Spartakiad games of the Soviet nations. They will be shown the Moscow sports complex that was built for the 1980 Moscow olympics and they will also visit historic and world-famous sports sites in Moscow.

ARKHIPOV ARRIVES IN NIGERIA, MEETS SHAGARI

PM191528 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Jul 83 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Talks Held"]

[Text] Lagos, 15 Jul -- A Soviet Government delegation headed by I.V. Arkipov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, has arrived here at the Nigerian Government's invitation. The delegation comprises Ya.P. Ryabov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, and other officials.

The delegation will take part in the commissioning ceremony for the first phase of the Ajaokuta metallurgical plant, the largest in tropical Africa, which is being built with the USSR's assistance. The delegation was greeted at Lagos airport by I. Audu, Nigerian external affairs minister, M.A. Makele, steel development minister, and other officials.

The delegation was received by Shehu Shagari, president of Nigeria. Talks were held in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. I.V. Arkhipov gave the Nigerian head of state a personal message from Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

The delegation has had meetings with A.I. Elwueme, vice president of Nigeria, and I. Audu, external affairs minister.

U.S. CENTRAL AMERICAN POLICY, PLANS SCORED

Reagan Speech Hit

LD191142 Moscow TASS in English 1112 GMT 19 Jul 83

[Text] Washington July 19 TASS -- President Ronald Reagan has made a speech in Hollywood (Florida) on the situation in Central America. The speech has once again confirmed that the U.S. Administration is seeking a military solution to the problems of the region by broadening U.S. interference for the purpose of suppressing the mounting national liberation movements there.

Reagan stated that the USA is "providing a shield of military training and assistance" to its southern neighbours. It is a question of training by the CIA's subversive operations experts and by the Pentagon's "Green Berets" of counterrevolutionary rabble that try to overthrow the legitimate Government of Nicaragua, and the training of the Salvadoran punitive troops that practise reprisals against civilian population in attempts to drown in blood the struggle of the people of that country for freedom and independence.

Having referred to the venal, completely rotten dictatorial regimes in Central America as advocates and "defenders of democracy", and to the fighters for national liberation as "the enemies of freedom", Reagan again showed in utter clarity for whom the U.S. ruling circles feel sympathies. He advocated the earliest allocation of new millions of dollars by Congress for an expansion of the undeclared war against Nicaragua and for the strengthening of the tottering pro-American dictatorships in other countries of the region.

In order to justify Washington's adventurist aspirations in Central America, the President again resorted to falsehood as to "communist aggression" in Central America and made rude attacks on independent Nicaragua, socialist Cuba, and the Soviet Union.

Taking into account the sentiments of Americans, most of whom unequivocally reject Washington's aggressive course, Reagan tried to create a semblance of a certain "revision" of his policy in Central America. He announced the setting up of a bipartisan commission headed by former U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger. The commission will "lay the foundation for a long-term unified national approach" by the USA to the problems of the region. THE NEW YORK TIMES newspaper has described this decision as a political trick, emphasising that its main purpose is to defuse criticism levelled against the administration and to put through Congress new multi-billion appropriations for broader U.S. interference in the region. The ABC television network has pointed out that the White House obviously hopes that the creation of the commission will result in growing Congressional support for the President's current policy.

The U.S. stand in Central America described by Reagan has been criticised by a number of legislators. Senator Christopher Dodd has described it as a bankrupt policy in a new wrapping. Congressman Edward Markey has warned that the United States is moving toward a second Vietnam, and not toward ensuring peace in the region.

'Military Interference' Seen

LD191643 Moscow TASS in English 1322 GMT 19 Jul 83

[Text] Moscow July 19 TASS -- TASS commentator Sergey Kudryavskiy writes: Whipping up tension in Central America and the Caribbean the Reagan administration has taken a new provocative step which will still further aggravate the situation in that region. The White House, as the American press reports, has adopted the decision on the holding of large-scale military exercises in Honduras and the Caribbean.

These exercises pursue a dual aim: On the one hand the United States intends to demonstrate its tough course in respect of Cuba and Nicaragua, and on the other hand it wants to support the puppet pro-American regimes in the region. The "Big Pine" American-Honduran exercises were already held near Nicaragua's borders in February of this year and they were followed by a massive intrusion into Nicaragua by Somocista bands. At the time the Pentagon delivered to Honduras during the exercises large shipments of modern American arms for the Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries and the Honduran military.

Judging by everything, by staging the new militaristic provocation in Honduras, Washington intends to circumvent Congress and substantially increase military assistance to the regime in Honduras and the Somocista bands. The ABC television company reports that U.S. Army engineers will modernise during the exercises at least three airfields in Honduras so that they will be able to handle U.S. Air Force planes.

Recent facts irrefutably prove that Washington has set course at preparing for direct U.S. military interference in Central America. In the beginning, THE NEW YORK TIMES writes, Reagan does not rule out the possibility of setting up a military quarantine around Nicaragua. Commenting on the course of punitive operations by the Salvadoran Army, the ABC television company notes that the regime's troops are guided by American military advisers and that for the first time in recent months they have assumed guidance at staff level.

In its attempts to suppress the insurgency in El Salvador the United States is drawing the Honduran military as well into the staging of operations to "pacify" the peaceful Salvadoran population. The "Venceremos" radio station of the Salvadoran rebels reported that on July 15 and 16 Honduran soldiers intruded into El Salvador's La Union Department where they burned down six houses, killed and woulded several peaceful civilians.

U.S. interference in the internal affairs of Central American and Caribbean countries, the U.S. policy of pressure and blackmail, the direct threats against Cuba, Nicaragua, and other sovereign states aggravate the situation in the region to the extreme. Washington's attempts to impose its will on other peoples by force of arms are fraught with the most serious consequences.

Formation of Committee Hit

LD191656 Moscow TASS in English 1611 GMT 19 Jul 83

["What the Bipartisan Committee is Being Established For" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow July 19 TASS -- TASS commentator Yuriy Levchenko writes: U.S. President Ronald Reagan obviously sinned against the truth when he was trying to claim in Hollywood (Florida) that the setting up of the Bipartisan National Committee for Central America, which was announced by him with much pomp, is motivated by the need for forming in the USA a "common national approach" to that region's problems. Had it been really so, there would be no need to set up a committee, a common national approach to Central America's problems is apparent in the USA already today, and it is invariably placed on record by all, without exception, public opinion polls. Common Americans are rejecting the present-day course by the White House for resolving the problems of the region by military means, and are resolutely opposing any measures aimed at widening U.S. military interference in other people's affairs, which is fraught with a "new Vietnam". And in actual fact, as the returns of the public opinion poll by the Yankelovich Service, which were published the other day, have shown, 67 percent of Americans are declaring against the dispatch of U.S. troops to El Salvador to save the agonizing anti-people's despotic regime there.

Most Americans are also opposing any "aid" to the counterrevolutionary Somozista gangs which are waging, under the CIA's guidance, an undeclared war against Nicaragua. In other words, the Americans say "no" to the U.S. military interference in Central America and declare for a political settlement of the region's problems by the Central American peoples themselves without any foreign diktat and blackmail.

To all appearances, this same approach to Central America's problems does not suit the book of the White House. The setting up of a "bipartisan" committee is a clear deception designed to force on the Americans "from back door" what the U.S. Administration has so far failed to achieve by means of a massive propaganda campaign -- to convince the Americans of the need for a military solution in Central America.

The committee will be headed by none other than Henry Kissinger, the very placeman of the Rockfellers and other monopolists who won for themselves the unflattering reputation of a "great destabilizer of Chile" because of the disgraceful role he played during the fascist coup in Chile in the early 1970's. It was hard to find another figure in the USA who, as the newspaper THE NEW YORK TIMES said, would be so inappropriate for the role of an "arbiter anywhere in Latin America." One cannot but agree with the conclusion drawn by the newspaper: The main aim of the Kissinger committee is to achieve unanimity on the issue of a military attack against Nicaragua and a military settlement of the situation in El Salvador. Reagan, THE NEW YORK TIMES places on record, does not expect from the Kissinger committee recommendations for a peaceful settlement in Central America. He did not create it with that aim.

This is right. But the verbiage on the absence of a "common national approach" in the USA to Central America has simply nothing to do with that matter.

Radio Moscow Notes Opposition

LD192314 Moscow World Service in English 2000 GMT 19 Jul 83

[Text] President Reagan has announced the establishment of a commission on Central America. Vladislav Kozyakov comments on the purpose of the White House move, and here is what he says:

One can again hear increasingly often the word escalation in America, a word that was so much used during United States aggression in Vietnam. This time it applies to American interference in the internal affairs of Nicaragua, El Salvador, Guatemala, Cuba, Grenada, and other countries of that region. As in the Vietnam days, the present relapse into the ambition of being the world's policeman is causing ever-greater public indignation. For this very reason another presidential commission is coming into being in Washington. Its aim is to mislead the American people and camouflage Reagan's adventurous policies. In the words of Senator Christopher Dodd the commission may represent nothing more than another attempt to defuse Congressional and public opposition to the administration's policy in Central America.

The Reagan administration remains deaf to all pleas to respect the national interests, hopes, sovereignty, and independence of the Central American peoples, to stop meddling in their internal affairs, and to work for a peaceful settlement. Such calls have repeatedly been made by the socialist countries, by the nonaligned countries, and even some of the United States' allies, not to mention similar appeals from American public groups involving clergymen, women and youth, and many Congressmen. But the administration has been disregarding all these calls and has instead chosen to escalate its interference in the region.

This dangerous and shameful escalation is now in one of its stages. It is reported that the CIA is acting on its plan to double the number of armed mercenaries who are infiltrated into Nicaragua to fight the government there. Their number is to grow to 12,000. At the same time military bases are hurriedly being built in Honduras to support the Pentagon's operations against Nicaragua and against the popular uprising in El Salvador. Next month it is planned to hold large military maneuvers by Air Force, ground and naval units from the United States and Honduras. Since all this costs no little money, the administration is going to ask Congress for a 40 percent increase in appropriations next fiscal year to continue military aid to the puppet regimes in El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras. There have also been even more American press reports that the United States is preparing for a direct military intervention in the region. According to THE NEW YORK TIMES quoting an official in Washington, there are growing fears that the current policy is leading toward a major increase in United States military involvement in Central America. And, as usually happens in circumstances like this, Washington is trying to cover up its intervention in other countries' affairs by inventing all sorts of tales about an alleged communist aggression. In reality the White House is building up a fight not against some imaginary communist aggression but against peoples who are striving for a better life, independence of American control, for genuine self-sufficiency and self-determination.

As American interference escalates, international opposition to it is bound to grow in step. The Pentagon has taken notice of this too. According to a report just issued by the American Task Forces the present United States policy faces substantial opposition at home and abroad and an increased effort would have to serve out even greater opposition as heard. The White House makes an obvious mistake in hoping that the new Presidential commission will quell public and Congressional protest against escalating United States interference in the region. The head of the commission is Henry Kissinger, known to have been involved in the CIA-engineered putsch in Chile and, in the words of Lawrence Burns, director of the Council on Hemispheric Affairs, Kissinger is regarded throughout Latin America as a symbol of United States interventionism. Indeed, there is no way of hiding away the truth. President Reagan's imperialist policy in Central America is too explicitly dangerous to be covered up.

USSR GREETS NICARAGUA ON REVOLUTION ANNIVERSARY

PM191459 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Jul 83 First Edition p 1

[Text] To the national leadership of the Sandinista National Liberation Front:

The Guiding Council of the Government of National Reconstruction of the Republic of Nicaragua:

The State Council of the Republic of Nicaragua:

On the occassion of the fourth anniversary of the victory of the people's revolution in Nicaragua, the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and the Council of Ministers of the USSR are sending you and the friendly Nicaraguan people cordial congratulations and the best of wishes.

Under the guidance of the Sandinista National Liberation Front the Nicaraguan people attained major successes in carrying out socio-economic transformations in the interests of the working people, in building a democratic society. New Nicaragua is making a tangible contribution to the struggle for peace, detente, and equitable cooperation between states. Your country enjoys growing international prestige. In the face of threats and crude pressure from U.S. imperialism, U.S.-masterminded armed invasions by mercenary gangs, the Nicaraguan people are courageously defending their revolutionary gains, their legitimate right to independent development.

Nicaragua is giving a firm rebuff to aggressive encroachments, it is coming out for a fair political settlement of the tense situation in Central America which is deliberately heightened by imperialist forces. Siding with Nicaragua are all in international relations who uphold the principle of respect for sovereignty and independence of states and progressive forces of all continents.

Soviet people are satisfied with the development between the USSR and Nicaragua of relations of friendship and cooperation for the good of the peoples of both countries, in the interests of stronger peace. We wish you and the entire Nicaraguan people further successes in strengthening the country's independence, in realization of the tasks of the Sandinista revolution.

The CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, The USSR Council of Ministers.

CARICOM DISCUSSES POLITICAL, ECONOMIC QUESTIONS

PM191616 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Jul 83 First Edition p 7

[Vadim Listov article under the rubric: "Our Commentaries": "Thwarted..."]

[Text] The Fourth conference of heads of government of the countries belonging to the Caribbean Community (Caricom) -- a political and economic association of 13 English-speaking Caribbean countries -- has taken place in Port of Spain, capital of Trinidad and Tobago. Questions connected with expanding political contacts and deepening the trade and economic integration of the community member-states were discussed. The conference participants unanimously came to the conclusion that the process of regional integration within the framework of Caricom must continue to strengthen. They did not confine themselves to making declarations. A number of agreements of an economic and political nature were concluded, guaranteeing the organization's future activity. In particular, concrete formulas were worked out for stimulating trade between the community countries, terms were agreed upon for the further operation of the system of so-called multilateral credits, and so forth.

All this is evidence that there is a growing awareness in the region of an essential truth: only a united front of small countries within which plans can be coordinated for economic development and political actions can safeguard their national interests against encroachments by transnational companies, chiefly American ones.

The rebuff given to Washington's attempts to use the conference for its own selfish purposes, and in particular to secure the participants' support for the notorious "Reagan initiative," should undoubtedly be regarded as another important result. Let us recall that the essence of the "Reagan initiative" is to extend U.S. interference in the affairs of Central American and Caribbean countries and to keep reactionary pro-American regimes in power by means of financial sops. Washington was also thwarted in another act of sabotage directed against the process of integration of Caribbean countries, namely, by bringing certain Spanish-speaking countries with wightwing pro-American regimes into Caricom to weaken the united front of the community members and make them more complaisant with regard to the United States.

It is noteworthy that Washington was not even helped by the efforts of its "Trojan horses," among whom the main role was assumed by Jamaican Prime Minister Seaga, who called for Haiti's admission to Caricom and also for an "open door" for other neighboring countries, first and foremost the Dominican Republic. The majority of conference participants rejected these efforts, realizing that "open doors" will let in flagrant satellites of Washington who will then try to draw the whole community into the wake of the U.S. interventionist policy. But that is precisely what the governments -- and still more the peoples -- of the majority of Caribbean countries do not want.

USSR SUPREME SOVIET FORMS NUCLEAR POWER COMMITTEE

LD191332 Moscow TASS in English 1322 GMT 19 Jul 83

[Text] Moscow July 19 TASS -- The Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet has formed an all-union state committee of the USSR for the supervision for the safe conduct of work in the nuclear-power industry.

PRAVDA NOTES CONTENTS OF KOMMUNIST NO 10

PM191227 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Jul 83 First Edition p 2

[Unattributed report: "Latest Issue of Journal"]

[Text] Issue No 10 of the CPSU Central Committee theoretical and political journal KOMMUNIST has been published.

It opens with an editorial entitled "Ideological Work Must Be Equal to the Tasks Involved in Perfecting Developed Socialism."

It carries Yu. V. Andropov's message to FRG readers in connection with the Cologne publication of a collection of his works and an article by V.V. Shcherbitskiy, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee, entitled "Monitoring and Checking Are a Key Function of the Party Leadership."

The section "Father of Scientific Communism" is represented by an article by H. Friedlaender entitled "Karl Marx and Russia's Social Development."

Under the rubric "On the 80th Anniversary of the 2d Russian Social Democratic Workers Party Congress" is an article by G. Bugayev entitled "Marxist Teaching on the Party and Bolshevism."

The section "The Central Task of the 5-year Plan" carries articles by V. Kovalenko -- "Effective Management" -- and V. Tulunin -- "Acquiring Wings."

The journal carries new documents relating to the Great Patriotic War, an article by V. Bogdanov and A. Podberezkin entitled "The Real Source of the Threat to Peace," and critical and bibliographical items.

IZVESTIYA REVIEWS NEW SOVIET DIPLOMATIC BULLETIN

PM181206 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 15 Jul 83 Morning Edition p 5

[Book review by Academician I. Mints: "Pivotal Problems"]

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum urged that people be brought the truth about the peace-loving Leninist foreign policy course and peace inititatives of the CPSU and Soviet state." A recently published book with which the Foreign Ministry Diplomatic Academy opens a regular publication, the "Diplomatic Bulletin," accords with this appeal (Footnote) ("Diplomatic Bulletin. 1982" Moscow, International Relations Publishing House, 1983).

Under the conditions of the unprecedented aggravation of the struggle of the two world social systems and the growth of imperialism's aggressiveness, the propaganda of the CPSU's Leninist peace-loving foreign policy course and the explanation to the broad public of the danger of the arms race unleashed by reactionary U.S. and NATO circles, and the very grave consequences of their militarist course for international politics and the very lives of the world's peoples are of particularly great importance.

The book opens with an address to the reader from A.A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and USSR Foreign Minister, containing a graphic description of present-day international relations and the foreign policy of the USSR and formulating the aims and tasks of the new publication. The "Diplomatic Bulletin" is a collective work prepared jointly by international scholars and practical specialists and major Soviet diplomats. The authors are characterized by the desire to approach the elucidation of the USSR's foreign policy and diplomacy in a comprehensive way. An attempt has been made to analyze all leading avenues of the CPSU's international activity in the period since 26th congress.

An introductory article by academician S.L. Tikhvinskiy, rector of the USSR Foreign Ministry Diplomatic Academy and chief editor of the publication, is devoted to the main avenue of this activity -- the struggle for peace and international security.

The book also covers questions like the activity of the CPSU and Soviet state in further developing fraternal ties with the socialist countries in politics, the economy, and safeguarding security. Considerable attention is paid to questions of strengthening the USSR's solidarity with the developing states and peoples struggling for their freedom and independence. There is a detailed account of events of recent years connected with the USSR's struggle for the ending of the arms race and disarmament.

The reader will find in the "Diplomatic Bulletin" an analysis of the internal and interstate antagonisms, upheavals, and conflicts influencing the capitalist countries' policy. It also examined the activity of a number of international and regional organizations and military-political alliances in the eighties.

Of special interest is the book's publication of the reminiscences of major Soviet diplomats V.A. Zorin and L.I. Mendelevich: the former describes the sources of detente, which helps the reader, in particular, to find an answer to the question of how to explain France's foreign policy; the latter describes the enormous amount of work performed by Soviet diplomacy in preparing the all-European conference in Helsinki. These memoirs greatly enrich the history of diplomacy.

The book includes very important Soviet foreign policy documents and contains a chronicle of the Soviet Union's main foreign policy actions and diplomatic activity (January 1981 through June 1982).

The information cited in the publication about the scholarly life of the USSR Foreign Ministry Diplomatic Academy makes it possible to acquire an idea of one of the country's main research centers in the field of problems of the Soviet Union's foreign policy and diplomacy.

As a whole, the collective work under review is a notable contribution to the propaganda of the CPSU's foreign policy activity and the science of international relations and will undoubtedly be welcomed with interest by the general reader and by specialists.

CPSU CONFERENCE DISCUSSES CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION

PM191032 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Jul 83 First Edition p 2

[Unattributed report: "Conference at the CPSU Cnetral Committee"]

[Text] A conference that discussed questions of improving capital construction and the fulfillment of the current year's plans for the commissioning of production capacities, housing and cultural and consumer projects in the light of the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) and June (1983) Plenums and the provisions and conclusions contained in the speeches of Comrade Yu. V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, was held at the CPSU Central Committee on 8 July.

The conference was addressed by V.I. Dolgikh, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

Participating in the conference's work were N.I. Ryzhkov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; V.E. Dymshits and I.T. Novikov, deputy Chairmen of the USSR Council of Ministers; chiefs of CPSU Central Committee sections; USSR ministers; secretaries of union republic Communist Party central committees and party kraykoms and obkoms, and executives of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, ministries, departments, and party, trade union, and Komsomol organizations.

The conference noted that some work has been done to improve capital construction in the period since the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) Plenum. There are still quite a few problems and shortcomings in this sphere, however. Construction ministries and contracting organizations are only slowly improving the organization of construction production and many are failing to cope with plans for construction and installation work and the commissioning of projects nearing completion.

It was stressed that the second half of the year is the more intense. It is necessary to concentrate efforts and resources as much as possible on providing the resources for the 1983 project startup program and the commissioning of production capacities and projects of prime importance. The housing and cultural-consumer construction plans must be fulfilled unconditionally in accordance with the CPSU Central Committee resolutions adopted on this question.

Special attention must be paid to construction projects connected with resolving the major national economic tasks set by the 26th CPSU Congress, including building agroindustrial complex projects, increasing capacities for mineral fertilizer production, agricultural machine building, and the food and processing sectors of industry, and stepping up rural construction work, particularly in the RSFSR's Non-Chernozem Zone. The need to overcome as rapidly as possible the backlog in the construction of ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy and fuel and energy complex sector enterprises and also in the development of consumer goods production capacities was pointed out.

The conference also examined the tasks of ministries, departments, and party organizations in considerably expanding the scale of the retooling and modernization of existing enterprises, extensively introducing the achievements of scientific and technical progress and advanced experience in construction, and saving manpower and material resources. Much attention was paid to the need to further improve political and educational work among labor collectives, increase cadres' responsibility for the task in hand, and strengthen labor and executive discipline. Practical measures were defined aimed at fulfilling the capital construction targets for 1983 and the 5-year plan as a whole.

GRISHIN ON JUNE PARTY PLENUM, GOVERNMENT SESSION

PM191915 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 23 Jun 83 pp 1-2

[Unattributed report: "Raising Ideological Work to the Level of Modern Tasks. Aktiv Meeting of Moscow City CPSU Organization"]

[Excerpt] An aktiv meeting of the Moscow City CPSU organization took place in the House of Unions Hall of Columns yesterday. Its participants discussed the question "On the Results of the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum and the Moscow City CPSU Organization's Tasks Stemming from the Plenum Resolution and the Speech of Comrade Yu. V. Andropov, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee."

V. V. Grishin, first secretary of Moscow CPSU Gorkom, delivered the report at the aktiv meeting.

The aktiv meeting was addressed by L.I. Matveyev, first secretary of the Pervomayskiy CPSU Raykom; V.T. Saykin, general director of the Avtozil Association; N. Ye. Orlove, assistant skilled worker at the Tushinskiy Rayon Hosiery Factory; V. V. Karpov, chief editor of the journal NOVYY MIR; Yu. I. Ryabkova, secretary of the Vtoroy Chasovoy Zavod Association party committee; G. A. Yagodin, dean of Moscow's Order of Lenin D.I. Mendeleyev Chemical Technology Institute; N.K. Parfenova, teacher at School No 73; L. V. Petrov, chairman of the Moscow City Trade Union Council; G. K. Skryabin, chief scientific secretary of the USSR Academy of Sciences Presidium and chairman of the RSFSR Znaniye society moscow city organization board; and A. G. Bortsov, first secretary of Moscow City Komsomol Committee.

The aktiv meeting unanimously adopted a resolution.

The participants in the aktiv meeting unanimously adopted a greetings letter to the CPSU Central Committee and to Comrade Yu. V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

Taking part in the aktiv meeting's work were: B.I. Stukalin, chief of the CPSU Central Committee Propaganda Section; V.F. Promyslov, chairman of Moscow Gorispolkom; V.I. Konotop, first secretary of Moscow CPSU Obkom; R.F. Dementyeva, L.A. Borisov, B.V. Nikolskiy, I.N. Ponomarev, and A. M. Roganov, secretaries of Moscow CPSU Gorkom; P.A. Smolskiy, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Organizational Party Work Department; N.S. Chernykh, sector chief in the CPSU Central Committee Propaganda Section; V.I. Konstantinov, instructor in the CPSU Central Committee Organizational Party Work Section; and G. A. Zyuganov, instructor in the CPSU Central Committee Propaganda Section.

A regular CPSU Central Committee Plenum was held 14-15 June, V.V. Grishin said in his report, which discussed topical questions of the party's ideological and mass political work. The plenum heard a report by Comrade K. U. Chernenko, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

Comrade Yu. V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, warmly greeted by those present, delivered a long speech at the plenum.

A resolution was adopted on the question under discussion. The Central Committee unanimously approved Comrade K.U. Chernenko's report and the program stipulations and conclusions contained in Comrade Yu. V. Andropov's speech, and proposed that they become the basis of all activity by party organizations.

The plenum was held in an atmosphere of unity and party cohesion round the CPSU Central Committee and its Politburo headed by Comrade Yu. V. Andropov, general secretary of the party Central Committee, and constituted a major event in the life of our party and state.

It is highly significant for the successful implementation of the 26th CPSU Congress decisions, the party's general line in the sphere of the Soviet people's communist education, and the plans for the country's economic and social development.

A USSR Supreme Soviet session was held 16-17 June, which discussed the question of the international situation and the Soviet Union's foreign policy and adopted the law on labor collectives and on enhancing their role in the management of enterprises, institutions, and organizations. Unanimously and with tremendous enthusiasm, the country's Supreme Soviet deputies elected Comrade Yu.V. Andropov chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

The results of the CPSU Central Committee plenum and the USSR Supreme Soviet session received universal approval by the party and the Soviet people, including Moscow's communists and working people. Muscovites, like all Soviet people, learned with profound satisfaction about Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov's election as chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. They wish him great successes in his work for the good of the motherland and the cause of peace and communism.

The speaker went on to dwell on the basic provisions of the CPSU Central Committee plenum materials.

Speaking of the tasks facing the Moscow City party organization, V.V. Grishin emphasized that the main thing today is to consistently and unswervingly implement the CPSU Central Committee June Plenum decisions and the stipulations and conclusions contained in the report and in the speech by Comrade Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

In its ideological activity, the Moscow City party organization is unswervingly guided by the 26th CPSU Congress decisions and the CPSU Central Committee resolutions on the questions of working people's communist education. It is one of our party's combat detachments and it unanimously approves and supports the political line and practical activity of the Central Committee and its Politburo headed by Comrade Yu.V. Andropov.

Favorable conditions for the further intensification of ideological work are ensured by the good moral and psychological atmosphere in the capital: the high conscientiousness, organization, and discipline of the absolute majority of Muscovites and their unbreakable cohesion round the Communist Party and its Central Committee.

The questions of ideological and political education work, in inseparable unity with the questions of party organizational and socioeconomic activity, are permanently at the focus of the city party organization's attention. In implementing the congress decisions and the subsequent CPSU Central Committee resolutions, it has carried out much work to improve the communist education work in its entirety. This work is now being conducted with greater differentiation, takes into account the interests and peculiarities of different population groups, and is inseparably linked with the struggle to fulfill the socioeconomic development plans. The greater attention being given to the questions of the ideological. political, labor, and moral education of working people exerts a positive influence on both public and economic life in the city.

The city party organization's basic efforts are aimed at cultivating a scientific Marxist-Leninist world outlook among communists and all working people and at ensuring that this work is organically linked with the solution of tasks in economic and cultural building and actively influences the strengthening of discipline and order in all spheres of labor and management.

In accordance with CPSU Central Committee instructions, the structure of the party training system has been changed, measures have been taken to improve its content, and there is stricter exactingness toward communists regarding the improvement of their ideological and theoretical standards. Some 4.6 million Muscovites, or 93 percent of all working people, are involved in the system of political and economic education. Over 40 percent of communists are studying at the fundamentals of scientific communism schools. Around 100,000 are studying Marxist-Leninist theory according to individually tailored study programs. The party-economic and ideological aktiv schools are well established.

Greater assistance is being offered to students in their independent studies of Marxist-Leninist theory. Active forms of instruction and the system of practical set tasks are being broadly introduced. Over 2 million people within the system of political and economic education have undertaken higher socialist pledges, personal counterplans, and personal thriftiness accounts for the 11th 5-Year Plan. At the same time, there still is much formalism in political education in our city, the classroom approach is still in existence, and the practical side of tuition is still weak. The CPSU raykoms and the party committees have still not succeeded in making every communist aware of his personal responsibility for raising ideological and theoretical standards.

The party raykoms and the party organizations are called upon to persistently improve the work of the Marxist-Leninist education system. Guided by the instructions of the CPSU Central Committee June Plenum, it is important to strive so that all communists and working people acquire profound mastery of the revolutionary teaching of Marx, Engels, and Lenin, which gives the key to the comprehension and solution of social development problems. It is necessary to improve the propaganda of Marxism-Leninism and of the party's history and policy and to change the work style in the network of political education and mass political instruction. The active forms of instruction must be comprehensively developed, they must be given greater practical orientation, and textualism and formalism must be extirpated. We must strive to give every person a profound understanding of party policy, enable him to apply the knowledge he has acquired to practical work, and make him be clearly aware of and actually fulfill his public duty.

Any form of party instruction must be based primarily on the political self-education of the students. What I have in mind is the cultivation in every communist of the need for profound and comprehensive study of Marxism-Leninism and the striving for systematic knowledge of the fundamental principles of revolutionary science. "...Only then," V. I. Lenin said, "can you consider yourselves sufficiently firm in your convictions and capable of defending them successfully before anyone you like and at any time you like."

It is necessary to enhance tirelessly the communists' responsibility for self-education and to strive so that they not only have a good knowledge of party policy but also implement it firmly and unswervingly in life.

The need to improve mass political work was emphasized at the CPSU Central Committee plenum. Considerable experience in this direction has been accumulated in Moscow. Some 2,000 people's universities are functioning, together with 18,500 lecture circuits and over 5,000 special interest clubs. Lecture propaganda and verbal political agitation are carried out by over 70,000 lecturers, 94,000 political information officers, and 235,000 agitators.

Integrated political days, information conferences, and "round-table" meetings have become efficient forms of links with the masses. Leadership cadres bear greater responsibility for participation in educational work. Party committees regularly hear their accountability reports on these matters.

And yet we still have not reached the point where mass political work offers working people an opportunity to acquire constant day-to-day knowledge of questions concerning party policy, the international situation, and life in the country, the city, the rayon, and the specific labor collective.

Proceeding from the CPSU Central Committee June Plenum decisions, the party organizations must further and comprehensively develop and enrich their mass political work, take measures to improve the activity of agitation collectives and groups of political information officers, lecturers, and speakers, strengthen their collaboration, and persistently seek the most effective and efficient forms.

Propaganda and agitation work must help comprehensively in the solution of basic national economic tasks and ensure rational utilization of Moscow's production, scientific, and technical potential, labor productivity growth, and improved quality of work. The propaganda and agitation media must step up the struggle to fulfill state plans, make better use of production capacities, raw materials, energy, and working time, and strengthen organization and responsibility and the struggle against stagnation and bureaucracy, against narrow departmentalism and localistic trends.

The source of the efficiency, viability, and effectiveness of all our ideological work, V.V. Grishin noted, is contained in its scientific nature. Greater interest in theory and comprehensive concern for its development are a glorious revolutionary tradition, an immutable law of our party's life.

Many of the USSR Academy of Sciences scientific research institutes for the social sciences are located in Moscow. Over 7,000 social scientists work here, and 80 percent of them are communists. The capital's scientists make a weighty contribution to the elaboration of the theoretical problems of the developed socialist society, its social structure, and the socialist way of life. At the same time, as was noted at the CPSU Central Committee plenum, the social sciences are still lagging behind the requirements of real-life practice, the social, economic, and political development of our society, and ideological education work, and do not analyze in sufficient depth the problems existing here.

The party organizations of Moscow's institutes and academic departments in the social sciences must ensure a greater contribution by social scientists to the cause of the working people's communist education and step up the scientific quest for, and elaboration of, ways to raise the efficiency of production and laws for establishing the classless structure of society. The social scientists must concentrate their attention on the problems raised at the CPSU Central Committee Plenum. Scientific elaborations must evolve into political recommendations and offer substantiated social forecasts.

Increased efficiency in ideological education work, the speaker noted, acquires special significance under the contemporary conditions in view of the acute exacerbation of ideological struggle that now has the characteristics of psychological warfare. The class tempering of working people and uncompromising struggle against bourgeois ideology are constantly within the purview of the city party organization. At the same time, we cannot fail to see that, wherever our work is insufficient and we manifest carelessness and clumsiness, we will find a loophole for alien influence on people's views and mentality. This takes the form of greater consumerist mentality among sections of the population, public indifference, captiousness, and imitation of bourgeois culture and behavior styles.

The active rebuff of anti-Sovietism and anticommunism must be a permanent direction for the activity of party committes and mass propaganda media. Counterpropaganda must become a component of all forms of ideological education work and must be conducted systematically and competently.

Under the conditions of the contemporary international situation the party, trade union, and Komsomol organizations must ensure the comprehensive and profound explanation of the reasons behind the present exacerbation of tension, caused by the intrigues of imperialist forces headed by U.S. imperialism.

Our propaganda must step up its criticism of the aggressive anti-Soviet course of the United States and its current administration and must firmly unmask the lies and slanders against the Soviet Union and its policy. There must be a more offensive and systematic unmasking of the NATO countries' intrigues aimed at exacerbating international tension and undermining the socialist community's cohesion.

The political activity and labor energy of Muscovites must be directed toward a comprehensive upsurge in industry and science and toward strengthening our motherland's defense might. For this purpose the appropriate measures must be taken to enhance organization and discipline, mobilize all production reserves, and develop socialist competition for the successful fulfillment of the 1983 plans and the 11th 5-Year Plan as a whole. Every person must understand that conscientious and selfless labor and high standards of discipline and organization today comprise the frontline of the Soviet people's struggle for peace, against the threat of war.

The Eighth USSR Supreme Soviet Session that has just been held affirmed yet again that the Soviet Union persistently and indefatigably implements its peace-loving Leninist foreign policy, striving to end the senselss arms race and turn the development of events back onto the tracks of detente, peaceful coexistence, and mutually advantageous cooperation between states, regardless of their social system.

By its resolution the Supreme Soviet approved the Soviet Union's foreign policy, because that policy is based on the will and support of 270 million Soviet citizens and expresses the interests of all peace-loving forces on earth. Through his selfless labor, each Soviet citizen is called upon to, and can, make his own contribution to the sacred cause of the struggle for peace and the implementation of our motherland's peace-loving foreign policy. The stronger and mightier the Soviet Union becomes, the more lasting will become peace and the people's security.

Ideological and political education must be inseparably linked with improving the organization of production and strengthening labor discipline. This is the target of the pledges undertaken by leading collectives in their effort to step up the struggle against mismanagement. The work that is being done is yielding certain positive results. At the same time, the city's economy is still suffering large losses through some workers' negligent attitude to labor, delays, and absenteesim.

Labor education is conducted most effectively in the primary cell -- the production team. Presently half of Moscow's workers are united within teams.

At the same time, the teams in many enterprises lack an efficient system for ideological education work and collective influence on those who need it. Party raykoms and party committees must overcome the inertia in the introduction of team contracts that can be observed among a number of leaders and show more concern for ensuring the combination of the working people's collective and individual interests in the end results of their labor. Each team must have a political information officer and agitator and, wherever possible, schools for communist labor should be organized.

The party organizations and economic managers must be constantly concerned with the selection and training of skilled worker and team leader cadres and promote to these duties communists who are well trained professionally and enjoy the respect of their work comrades.

Special attention must be given to the expansion of the party element within teams, the establishment of party groups within them, and the enhancement of communists' vanguard role.

Proceeding from the CPSU Central Committee plenum instructions, we must continue to implement measures for continued, consistent transition to collective forms of work organization and payment, the persistent development of the working people's creative activity, and the enhancement of their role in production management. Great opportunities are offered in this respect by the law on labor collectives adopted by the USSR Supreme Soviet. The adoption of this law after a detailed and truly nationwide discussion is an act of great political significance. The law comes into force 1 August. Our task is to help its full and comprehensive implementation.

More attention must also be given to the system of economic education. About 450,000 workers from material production, trade and services industry, and the management sphere each year attend courses of economic instruction in all spheres in Moscow. Nevertheless, economic instruction is still not presented in its proper form everywhere. The detachment of many lectures from the solution of topical tasks relating to the intensification of production, the struggle for high production quality, and comprehensive savings and thrift leave the audience indifferent and transform instruction into a formality. The party organizations rarely raise the questions of the working people's economic education for discussion at party meetings and bureau sessions. Insufficient attention is given to questions of the working people's economic education by ministries and departments.

The CPSU Central Committee plenum instructed party organizations to subordinate economic instruction and economic education entirely to the requirements of the national economy's intensification and to cultivate in every working person a proprietorial attitude of interest in his work, an attitude of socialist enterprise and professionalism. Economic instruction must be conducted in close link with production training and must be considered one means for increasing production efficiency.

The cultivation of lofty moral qualities in people and the struggle against manifestations of alien views and morals or a consumerist approach to life are an important part of the solution of the task of making Moscow a model communist city. Such work is being done specifically and purposefully in Zhdanovskiy, Kiyevskiy, Krasnopresnenskiy, Perovskiy, Tushinskiy, and Frunzenskiy Rayons. At the same time, there are many unresolved problems in this field in our city. A number of labor collectives have yet to create an atmosphere of intolerance toward and condemnation of individuals who do not fulfill the plans, tolerate slipshod work, and abuse alcoholic beverages. Great damage is inflicted on society by acquisitiveness, pilfering, bribery, self-interest, and other negative phenomena.

During the struggle against the antipodes of communist morality it is necessary to comprehensively enhance the labor collective's role and responsibility and strive to create in every enterprise an atmosphere of high exactingness and universal condemnation of every phenomenon that is incompatible with our way of life. It is necessary to support everything advanced in social practice and consolidate comprehensively moral health, high standards of labor and life, and exemplary public order. An atmosphere of intolerance must be established toward instances of people using state and public assets for personal enrichment, speculation, bribery, and all kinds of parasitism on our system's humanism. In this process we must rely both on the activity of the masses and on the inevitable force of the law.

Great attention was given at the CPSU Central Committee plenum to the stepping up of atheist education. Following the 1981 CPSU Central Committee resolution on these questions, the gorkom, the party raykoms, the soviets, and the party organizations elaborated and are implementing measures for the further improvement of atheist education.

The party organizations must systematically analyze the state of affairs in and efficiency of atheist work in each collective. The system for party and Komsomol instruction must be actively utilized in the atheist training of cadres.

The correct organization of recreation and sensible utilization of free time must not be underestimated in the sphere of moral education. Many unresolved problems still exist here. The city's existing facilities for involving the working people and the population in amateur artistic activity, physical culture, and sports are at times insufficiently utilized.

The palaces and houses of culture, clubs, libraries, and stadiums must become real levers in cultivating lofty ideological and moral qualities among Muscovites. The gorispolkom and the rayispolkoms must make it a rule to allocate the appropriate premises in residential areas for study circles and club work and establish general sports fields in the microrayons.

It is difficult to overestimate the role played by literature and the arts in the formation of a harmonically developed personality. Fulfilling the 26th CPSU Congress decisions and the subsequent Central Committee resolutions, the party raykoms and the party organizations in Moscow's cultural institutions have done much to develop the creative activity of workers in literature and the arts, guiding their artistic quest toward the implementation of tasks set by the party.

While assessing positively the results of the activity by the capital's creative intelligentsia, it has to be noted at the same time that insufficient use is being made of the enormous educational potential of literature and the arts in the work among Muscovites for their moral and aesthetic improvement.

The party committees in cultural institutions must combine a solicitous and respectful attitude to talent with strict adherence to principles in ideological matters, raise the responsibility of each worker for his creations, and establish an atmosphere of aesthetic and moral exactingness within the creative collectives.

In line with the requirements of the CPSU Central Committee June Plenum, ideological work must be conducted on a more differentiated basis taking into account the variety of interests, higher spiritual requirements, and wealth of information available to Muscovites. Special attention must be given to developing the Marxist-Leninist awareness of the capital's working class, raising its organization and discipline, and strengthening its influence on all aspects of the city's life. This work must be constantly improved and must be the focus of attention for party committees. Furthermore, as was stressed at the plenum, we must strive to make the revolutionary ideology and morals of the working class and its collectivist mentality, interests, and views a permanent characteristic of all strata in our society.

Great significance attaches to the further improvement of political education work among the intelligentsia. The CPSU raykoms and the party organizations must give constant attention to the education of all intelligentsia groups in the spirit of communist conviction.

The education of youth must be the subject of constant concern for CPSU raykoms and party organizations, V. V. Grishin went on to say. Young people comprise 30 percent of workers in the national economy. About 1.3 million young Muscovites are studying in VUZES, technical colleges, vocational-technical schools, and other colleges. Each year over 50,000 college graduates join in labor activity in material production and consumer services or join the education establishments of the vocational and technical education system. The Moscow city party organization gives constant attention to the training of a worthy younger generation and to its education in the revolutionary, combat, and labor traditions of the CPSU and the Soviet people.

Nonetheless, the party raykoms, the national education organs, and the vocational and technical schools must be more exacting toward party organizations and teaching collectives for raising the standards and efficiency of education work among students.

Greater attention must be given to the system of vocational and technical education, which is an important source for training worker cadres. Now over two-thirds of the city's young workers receive specialized training in vocational and technical schools. The task of party soviet, trade union, and Komsomol organizations, workers in the vocational and technical education system, and base enterprises is to ensure that vocational and technical schools produce a highly qualified, educated, and politically mature reinforcement for the working class.

The party organizations in technical schools and VUZES are aiming their efforts at closer combination between the processes of training and education. Here too, however, there are quite a few shortcomings. In order to implement the CPSU Central Committee plenum resolution it is necessary to ensure higher ideological and theoretical standards in social sciences tuition in educational establishments, comprehensively develop an interest in their study, and tighten controls over the quality of training for social science tutors. We must strive to make every graduate both a good specialist and an active fighter for the party cause.

Under contemporary conditions great significance attaches to improving the international and military-patriotic education of young people.

We must continue to educate the growing generation in a spirit of profound devotion to the party and the people, loyalty to the ideas of proletarian internationalism, and constant readiness to defend our motherland and the gains of socialism.

The CPSU Central Committee plenum instructed party committees, V.V. Grishin went on to note, to significantly improve the leadership of ideological and mass political work. All of our city's rayons have elaborated and are implementing long-term comprehensive plans for the communist education of working people and have set up or are in the process of setting up centers for the scientific organization of ideological education work. Ideological commissions are functioning under the gorkom, the party raykoms, and most party committees and bureaus.

Good experience has been accumulated by Pervomayskiy Rayon. The selection, posting, and training of ideological cadres have been significantly improved here. The leaders of all links have been involved in agitation and propaganda activity. Their accountability reports have become a regular feature of party bureau sessions, party meetings, and the party raykom. A certification system for ideological cadres has been established. Ideological conferences on current matters are being held with teams in enterprises. Team leader councils have been set up and a system for training them in the habits of educational work has been organized. An information and reference service system has been set up. Social passports have been elaborated for each enterprise and microrayon, making it possible to focus attention on the most difficult aspects of people's education.

Nevertheless, things are not like this everywhere in our city. The task boils down to enhancing unwaveringly the role of primary party organizations and party committees and their responsibility for the communist education of communists and all working people. It is necessary to render greater help to smaller labor collectives, which do not have a party organization, to improve their ideological education work. There are about 3,000 such collectives in Moscow. Trained communists must be seconded from major party organizations to organize the ideological work there and not to let these collectives slip outside the purview of party raykoms.

The CPSU Central Committee plenum instructed the party organizations and their secretaries to analyze more deeply the state of affairs in ideological work, ensure the introduction of a comprehensive approach, and strive for close unity of educational work with party organizational and socioeconomic activity.

Each raykom, party committee, and party bureau must make it a rule to study systematically the efficiency of ideological work and how it affects people and the growth of people's political awareness and labor activity. For this purpose the CPSU Central Committee plenum recognized that scientific-methodological centers or public opinion study groups must be set up under party committees and the role of sociological research enhanced.

The mass information and propaganda media are called upon to play a more active role in the cause of communist education. The capital's press, radio broadcasting, and television make a significant contribution to the development of Muscovites' labor, political, and social activity. Nevertheless, by no means all press publications and radio and television programs meet the people's increased requirements and demands. The task of the capital's press, radio, and television is to captivate and convince readers, viewers, and listeners by their profound insight into life, well thought-out arguments, and skill in propagandizing vividly the impressive achievements and advantages of socialism. They must help in all possible ways in the implementation of tasks facing the country and the working people.

The further improvement of the entire system of ideological work requires an improvement in the selection, training, and posting of ideological cadres. Much has already been done in this direction over the last few years. Nevertheless, a significant part of our ideological cadres still work in the old-fashioned way and are unable to change their work forms and methods flexibly, to establish close ties with the masses, or to provide precise and clear answers to topical questions. The party is calling for our entire ideological activity to be organized in such a way that it always tells people the truth, shows them the true picture of all our affairs, and opens up clear prospects and paths for the struggle for communism.

The party raykoms and the party committees must constantly improve their work with propaganda workers, political information officers, agitators, lecturers, and speakers so that they can be good masters of the scientific foundations of party propaganda and have a good knowledge of teaching, psychology, and advanced methods for education work among the people.

Enormous significance for the successful solution of tasks concerning the cultivation of communist awareness among working people attaches to the further improvement of party organizational work by the gorkom, the party raykoms, and the primary party organizations. We must improve our work style, render our work even more definite and specific cut down on the time taken to draw up and discuss various decisions and information reports, and deal more with the organization of affairs locally. The party committees must not let their functions become a substitute for those of economic and soviet organs, must raise the responsibility of cadres in those organs for the fulfillment of plans, and must eliminate departmentalist or localistic trends in the solution of economic questions.

Decisive significance for the success of our entire work attaches to the increased militancy and activeness of every party organization, the development of communists' conscientiousness and creative initiative, the fulfillment of the party rules' requirements by every CPSU member and candidate member, and active struggle to implement party decisions and directives.

As the CPSU Central Committee plenum indicated, the main thing in the activity of the party and all its organizations is concreteness and specificity aimed at attaining the best results in ideological and party organizational work and at the successful solution of the economic and social tasks facing each specific enterprise or institution, each rayon, the city, and the country as a whole.

Now it is important to organize a widespread study of the plenum materials, arrange for them to be explained in detail and propagandized, and bring their ideas and provisions to the minds and hearts of all working people. The main task is to undertake the implementation of the proposed measures immediately and without delay and involve the people in the work that is ahead of us by firmly adhering to the rule: Go for deeds and not for bombastic words.

The tasks set by the CPSU Central Committee plenum are complex and multifaceted. Their implementation will require the party organizations and all communists in the capital to concentrate their efforts mainly on a radical stepping up of the activity of ideological and mass political work. Comrade Yu. V. Andropov formulated the meaning of party requirements in this directions in his report devoted to the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation: "Convincing and specific manifestation of our achievements, serious analysis of the new problems constantly generated by life, and freshness of thought and word -- this is the way to improve all our propaganda, which must always be truthful and realistic, as well as interesting and intelligible and thus more effective."

We must implement these requirements, comrades, in the practical work of every primary organization and every party committee.

In conclusion V.V. Grishin expressed confidence that the Moscow city party organization will persistently and purposefully improve its ideological and mass political work and strive to bring all activity in the education of Moscow's communists and working people in line with the high requirements posed by the 26th party congress and the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum and with the tasks of communists building.

PRAVDA ON LENINGRAD CPSU OBKOM PLENUM PROCEEDINGS

FM190946 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Jul 83 First Edition p 2

[V. Gerasimov, G. Petrov article report: "Leningrad" under the general heading "Raising Consciousness; Communists Discuss Tasks for Implementing CPSU Central Committee June Plenum Decisions"]

[Text] Party organizations and labor collectives in Leningrad and its oblast have greeted the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum decisions with fervant unanimous support. Tbe plenum materials and the policy propositions and guidelines contained in Comrade Yu. V. Andropov's speech were at the center of attention of the Leningrad CPSU Obkom Plenum.

The report delivered by L. N. Zaykov, party obkom first secretary, and the debate at the plenum noted that the Leningrad party organization has considerable and multifaceted experience of molding a Marxist-Leninist world outlook among working people, of increasing their political and labor activeness, of fostering a class approach to real phenomena and of implacability toward shortcomings. Labor collectives' civic maturity and Leningraders' high consciousness are indicated by specific deeds. The targets outlined for the first 2 and one-half years of the 5-year plan in industry and agriculture have been confidently achieved. Leningrad's entire production increase has been secured solely on the basis of increasing labor productivity.

While assessing what has been done on its merits, the plenum participants focused main attentions on questions of further increasing the effectiveness of ideological and mass-political work and of intensifying its links with economic and cultural building tasks.

Leningraders' mass movement under the slogan "from high quality individual work to highly efficient collective labor," said Yu. Solovyev, first secretary of the Leningrad CPSU Gorkom, L. Perekrestov, first secretary of the Sosnovyy Bor Party Gorkom, A. Ivanov, general director of the Admiralty association, and others, enables fuller use to be made of people's initiative and creativity and questions of increasing labor productivity and output quality to be resolved comprehensively. It is precisely those aims that are served by the experience of collaboration between enterprises and organizations in building the Sayano-Shushenskaya Ges, among seamen, railroad workers, river transport workers, and drivers of the Leningrad transport complex and the joint activity of collectives in implementing targeted comprehensive scientific and technical programs.

Citing examples of a truly innovative attitude to matters, the speakers noted at the same time that there are still quite a few shortcomings in the practice of socialist competition and in the work of party and trade union organizations and the economic leadership. They take the form of a low level of organization, an inadequate degree of competence and responsibility, and manifestations of negligence and indiscipline. That is why some enterprises are failing to fulfill plan targets and are breaking contracts for output deliveries. It is necessary to achieve order and organization at each work station, to firmly eradicate formalism and to strengthen in people's consciousness a sense of personal responsibility for the task in hand.

Team forms of work in particular, are designed to foster such qualities. Wherever party organizations and economic leaders show real interest in developing those forms, the results are gratifying and violations of discipline and cadre turnover are eliminated. Hero of Socialist Labor I. Zakharov, leader of a team of assembly workers of the Kirovskiy Zavod Association, A. Yefimov, first secretary of the Vyborgskiy CPSU Raykom, and M. Amelina, secretary of the party committee of the Pobeda Association of Sovkhozes, spoke from the plenum rostrum on the need to intensify ideological and educational work among teams. It is particularly important to give more thought to the selection and training of team leaders and to establish and intensifying party group influence over them.

The plenum paid great attention to the city's economy and the population's services. The situation there is having a direct effect on people's mood and the results of their work. That is why party organizations, deputies, people's control workers and the public at large must react sharply to instances of indifference and bad organization in trade, public catering, and consumer services.

It is an object of the oblast party organization's special concern to educate young people and prepare a worthy addition to the working class. A concerned and detailed talk was given on that theme by V. Matviyenko, first secretary of the Komsomol Obkom, V. Proskuryakov, rector of the Lensovet Technical Institute, and T. Chistyakova, instructor of the SGPTU-17 [expansion unknown, possibly secondary urban vocational and technical college]. A very well educated and professionally well trained generation is now embarking upon independent life. However, by no mean all party and Komsomol organizations are equal to present-day tasks. Communists are alarmed by the tardy civic training, political naivete and parasitical attitude of some young men and women. It is necessary to continue to raise the quality of training and to improve educational work in vocational and technical colleges.

The family and school are important links in the complex process of molding the individual. That is why the closest attention should be paid to them, why more concern should be shown for enhancing the schoolteacher's prestige and why it is necessary to create the requisite conditions for teachers for fruitful labor and high quality leisure.

The practice of the Moskovskiy Rayon party organization where parents address collectives at their work stations on how they instil in children a love of work and foster in them a respect for useful deeds, merits attention.

R. Nikolayev, chairman of the Leningrad Oblispolkom and Gorispolkom for Television and Radio Broadcasting, and others spoke about the role of the creative intelligentsia and mass media workers in intensifying education work. Literature and art figures are making a significant contribution to society's spiritual life. However, there have also been clear omissions and failures in artistic creativity. The press does not always report in sufficient depth on topical problems of economic and cultural building at the contemporary stage and articles lack critical incisiveness.

A decisive condition for intensifying ideological work efficiency, the plenum said, is to improve the style, forms and methods of the activity of party organizations and the ideological aktiv. It is necessary to ensure that the sections covering "communist education" in comprehensive economic and social development plans are built on a scientific basis, an analysis and consideration of the social composition of collectives, and the specific features and needs of different categories of working people.

Attitudes to matters, the unconditional fulfillment of plans and adopted pledges -- it is to those party demands that Leningrad communists and all workers of the city and oblast are now subordinating their thoughts, energy and experience, as the course of the discussion at the party obkom plenum and the adopted resolution showed.

LENIN, POLITICAL LEADERSHIP DISCUSSED

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[Article by Doctor of Historical Sciences S. Titarenko: "Checking Our Course by Lenin; On the 80th Anniversary of the Second Russian Social Democratic Workers Party Congress"]

[Excerpt] Lenin's tenets on a creative attitude toward revolutionary theory have been and remain the law of our party's activity. The recent CPSU Central Committee plenum urged the party to perform further in-depth theoretical work taking into account the urgent problems of our socialist society's economic, political, and ideological development. In his speech at the June (1983) plenum, Comrade Yu. V. Andropov noted that it is essential to ensure a new, considerably higher level of ideological and theoretical work in the field of the social sciences, particularly the economic sciences.

The development of Marxist-Leninist theory is inextricably linked with the need to defend it against the distortions of bourgeois and revisionist vulgarizers. All Lenin's activity served as a model of an implacable struggle against the enemies of Marxism. He tirelessly exposed both the overt and the covert adversaries of Marxist teaching. He urged the party to make no concessions on fundamental issues of revolutionary theory.

In our time, when bourgeois ideologists and politicians and the bourgeoisie's "theorizing" lackey reformists and revisionists are mounting frenzied attacks on Leninism and socialist ideology, an uncompromising struggle against bourgeois ideology in all its manifestations is of particularly great importance. This was mentioned again by the CPSU Central Committee June plenum in a resolution on topical questions of the party's ideological and mass political work.

Marxist-Leninist theory is the scientific foundation of the communist party's policy.

The application of the method of materialist dialectics to the analysis of social phenomena enables the party to elaborate a policy, strategy, and tactics which ensure all-around revolutionary transforming work. Lenin showed that for a truly scientific substantiation of policy, it is essential to proceed from a specific analysis of a specific situation and to consider objectively the aggregate of the relations of all classes of a particular society and the real level of its development, which is conditioned primarily by economic processes.

V.I. Lenin explained also that for a correct policy, the party must always, and in all conditions, proceed from the fundamental, socialist interests of the working class and the working people in general. A principled, class-based policy is the only correct one. Only such a policy accords with the cause of creating a new society. Leninism resolutely rejects any attempts to sacrifice the interests of the entire class to the temporary, immediate interests of individual social groups. That, incidentally, is one of the fundamental differences between a revolutionary, Marxist-Leninist party and reformist, pseudorevolutionary parties, whose policy is based on unprincipled adaption to the interests of bourgeois society.

Policy, as Lenin described it, is both a science and an art. For correct political leadership it is essential on the one hand to proceed not from what is desired, but from what really exists; to base oneself on the soil of facts, not of possibilities. "A Marxist must use as premises for his policy, only precisely and irrefutably proven facts," Lenin wrote. On the other hand, leaders are required to have definite experience of work with the masses in addition to theoretical knowledge.

V.I. Lenin frequently warned against any attempts to introduce subjectivism and voluntarism into policy and to ignore the real conditions of social life. Only the most precise, objectively verified consideration of the specific features of each historical moment is a guarantee of correct political leadership. The CPSU Central Committee June plenum drew attention to this aspect of the matter. Comrade Yu.V. Andropov said that for a correct understanding of the prospects in the economy, politics, and ideology, it is essential above all to have a clear idea of the nature of the stage of social development at which we find ourselves. It is defined by the party as the stage of developed socialism. "But all this, of course, does not mean that the society created in our country can be considered perfect. It still has many objectively caused difficulties.... There are also many shortcomings caused by subjective reasons and people's not always skilled or organized work."

A sober, critical analysis of the state of production forces and production relations and the sum total of the social and ideological fundations of the life of society is an essential condition for correct political leadership. That is what our party urges its cadres to do.

The pursuit of the party's policy and its strategy and tactics, is linked directly and indirectly with the existence of a high degree of organization and discipline in party ranks and with each communist's responsibility for the state of affairs. At the second Russian Social Democratic Workers Party Congress, which resolved the question of whether the party was to be a party of social revolution and the creation of communism, Lenin proved with exceptional power the need for a cohesive, disciplined party organization selflessly devoted to the cause of the working class. The party is the militant organized vanguard of the working class. Special demands are made on it. Any party member is responsible for the party and the party is responsible for any member. "It is better that 10 workers not call themselves party members (real workers do not chase after high rank!) than that one idler have the right and opportunity to be a party member." Lenin called for the title and importance of a party member to be raised higher and higher.

The course of historical events has fully confirmed the correctness of Lenin's approach toward the question of the type of proletarian party.

Lenin saw that to steer toward workers parties of the type which existed in the West would mean letting slip opportunities for a successful revolutionary struggle. The parties of the Second International were characterized by organizational friability. It was caused by their tolerant attitude toward opportunists and splittists and their underestimation of the importance of the unity of party ranks as a condition of the unity of the working class in its struggle against the oppression of capital.

In our time the bourgeois ideologists, reformists, and revisionists, reiterating their predecessors' arguments, assert that Lenin was excessively enthralled by organization and belittled the role of the spontaneous workers movement. That is a libelous assertion. Lenin assessed highly the masses' reovlutionary initiative and autonomy. But he also considered the fact that the bourgeoisie had created a mighty apparatus for suppressing the masses. Face to face with the bourgeosie's magnificently organized machine, the working class cannot count on combating its successfully without its own organization. The proletariat, Lenin taught, have no weapon in the struggle for their liberation except for organization.

Lenin's party of Bolsheviks was able to head our country's working class, lead it to victory, and direct the energy of millions into the creation of a socialist system because it incorporated unity of thought and action and forged an iron and conscious discipline in its ranks. The strength of the party, Lenin taught, lies in the minority's voluntary submission to the majority, in the presence of authoritative leading organs and party organizations', recognition of the binding nature of their decisions, in the elective nature of all leading organs from bottom to top, and in principled criticism and self-criticism as a means of revealing and eliminating shortcomings and errors in work. As the CPSU Central Committee resolution of the 80th anniversary of the Second Russian Social Democratic Workers Party Congress stresses, the party makes a practical analysis of the reusits of its revolutionary transforming activity and its policy, and constantly studies, assesses, and uses the experience accumulated by the international Communist movement.

In accordance with Lenin's organizational principles, the CPSU is firmly steering a course toward the all-around consolidation of the party ranks and the raising of party organizations' role in economic and cultural building and in the development of the democratic foundations of the activity of state organs, public organizations, and labor collectives.

The party pays special attention to the unconditional observance of party, state, and labor discipline and the encouragement of the broad working masses' creative initiative. The CPSU Central Committee June plenum stressed that it is essential to seek to ensure that words are never at variance with deeds and that the essence of the matter is not replaced by mere form. The question of resolutely eradicating instances of the use of state and public property and official positions for personal profit has also been keenly raised.

A communist, Lenin taught, cannot have any privileges except for one: being in the front ranks of active fighters for the cause of the working people, for the trimph of the ideals of communism.